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Outlaw

st louis

Vol. II, No. 9
Oct. 1 – Oct. 21, 1971

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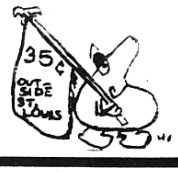

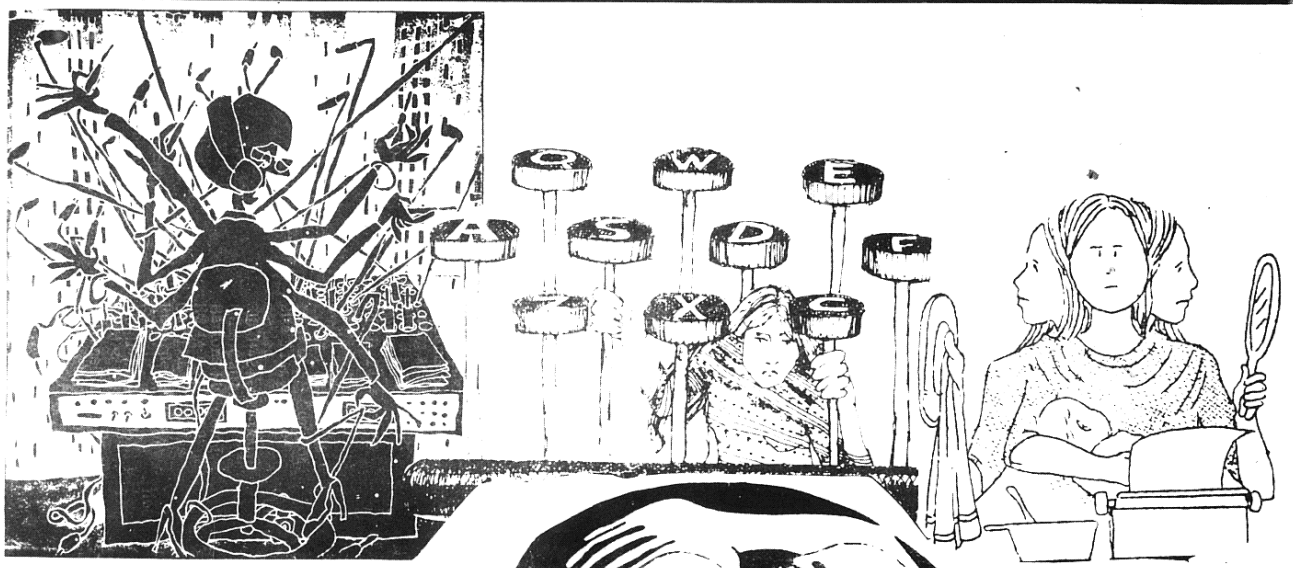

LAW 'N ORDER

One of the latest victims of the trigger-happy St. Louis area police is Steve Craig Johnson, a 1970 graduate of Ritenour High. Steve was murdered by St. Ann police supposedly trying to run from police after a gas station burglary September 15.

Steve's family is still trying to find out what happened. His sister, Polly, told the Outlaw that her parents were called about five a.m. and informed that their son had been shot in the leg.

They rushed to the County Hospital, expecting to find Steve in a bed. But the police hadn't told them that Steve was also shot in the back. When they arrived at the hospital, a doctor said there was nothing they could do for Steve, he was dead.

The young cop who did the shooting, Cpl. Richard Seibman, told Steve's parents that he would explain to them exactly what happened. They said he appeared nervous and was really shaken up. But before he could explain, St. Ann Police Cheif McCue ordered Seibman to leave the hospital.

Apparently police were watching Steve's car while he was in the gas station. They followed him to the home of a friend. They say they talked to him on the porch of the friend's house, and Steve admitted to the burglary and gave them his I.D.

After all this, with several policemen standing by, it's hard to understand why Steve would have run, and of course why the police would have fired shots. The police already had plenty of evidence against him.

Steve Johnson (photo from 1970 Ritenour yearbook)

Standard police procedures were not followed. Steve was not handcuffed, and no warning shots were fired. He was unarmed, and posed no danger to police or to anyone else.

Steve's friends speculate that perhaps the police challenged, or even told, him to run. They said there have been a lot of burglaries in St. Ann recently and maybe the police had to do something drastic to show they were on the job. They also think Steve had an accomplice in the burglary.

The Johnsons had an attorney, but they can't afford to pay the money he wants for an investigation. Nevertheless, the family is determined to find out what really happened.

Steve had been discharged for medical reasons after serving a few days in the Air Force. He had held three or four jobs, but he either quit or was laid off in each case. He needed money. Since his only previous arrest was for a misdemeanor, he probably would have gotten a couple years suspended sentence for the gas station job.

The death certificate called it "justifiable homicide."

Police have acted as judge, jury, and executioner in the black community for years. Now they are becoming more and more eager to murder whites as well.

DEMONSTRATE!

On Oct. 2 there will be demonstrations at major prisons throughout the country in support of American and South Vietnamese political prisoners.

"While bringing attention to the conditions of imprisoned men and women, we can begin to confront ourselves with the human reality and political meaning of prisons. Perhaps then resistance will grow against the crime of caging our fellow human beings" -- statement of St. Louis Defense Committee.

There will be a demonstration on Saturday, Oct. 2 at the gates of the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri. Everyone is invited. Folks will leave St. Louis early Saturday morning and return Saturday night. To find out the meeting place and time for leaving and to tell us whether you will need a ride or can drive, call Bill Nelson at 535-2720.

The Oct. 2 date coincides with the non-elections in South Vietnam in order to make clearer the connection between the political use of prisons in both the U.S. and South Vietnam, and most especially imprisonment of activists for peace and justice in both countries.

OCT. 13 MORATORIUM

The People's Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression in connection with the national People's Coalition for Peace and Justice has called for a moratorium against "business as usual" on Oct. 13. Local plans call for a demonstration at the offices of the Missouri Welfare Department at Delmar & Euclid and teach-ins on various college and high school campuses. Among the groups sponsoring the moratorium are: WILPF, American Friends Service Committee, United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, Vietnam Vets Against the War, the Berrigan Defense Committee, the Free Angela Davis Committee, ACTION, and the United Front of St. Louis.

People interested in helping to organize activities should contact Jean Farrell at the Peace Information Center, 6244 Delmar (call 862-5735) or come to the organizing meetings Monday evenings at 7:30 pm at Sheldon Memorial, 3648 Washington.

A dawn-to dusk vigil will take place at Soldiers Memorial, 13th and Chestnut. Details of subversive activities to take place during the vigil will be announced the week prior to Veterans Day.

Vets, families of vets, wives of vets and people who are glad they never served in the United States military are welcomed and urged to turn out at Soldiers Memorial on the 25th. If you know of someone that is presently in Vietnam, or will be there on the 25th, please contact VVAW as soon as possible.

BROTHERS APPEAL

On Sept. 15 a three judge panel heard the appeal of the conviction of Larry Kogan and Howard Mechanic. They had been convicted last spring of violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act, by virtue of allegedly throwing "cherry bombs" at firemen trying to extinguish a blaze at the Washington Univ. ROTC facilities, May 4, 1970.

Kogan and Mechanic, former W. U. students, are the first persons to be criminally prosecuted under the "Rap Brown rider" to the 1964 Civil Rights Act (title 18, sec. 231 a, 3.). Louis Gilden, the attorney that argued their case, made five major arguments during the appeal. He claimed that there had been "prosecutorial discretion" (Kogan and Mechanic were singled out for prosecution because of their leadership roles in the anti-ROTC struggles); that double jeopardy existed since they had been tried for the same acts in a St. Louis County court; that the evidence brought forth at the trials did not warrant a conviction; the law's constitutionality was questioned; and the fact that this was the first time that civil disorder has been defined was discussed.

An early decision on the appeal is expected because the Supreme Court has been pushing for speedier disposition of criminal cases.

KIEL STILL STANDS

Kiel Convention Hall will remain open to rock concerts, but with a few more restrictions, it was decided at a September 13 meeting of the Auditorium Commission.

(We incorrectly reported in our last issue that Kiel had been closed.)

Mario Marnati, Kiel building manager, explained the moves they are making. One, a new clause requiring promoters to guarantee the starting time will be added to contracts. Also, the insurance cost promoters pay will be increased from $500 to $1000 because, he said, the damage done at the August 28 Ten Years After concert amounted to $750.

These moves are in the aftermath of trouble at that concert, where ten people were hurt and six were arrested. Broken windows and other damage was done to the Convention Hall, known to concert-goers as the barn.

He added that, so far this year, 37 concerts have been held, with a total attencance of 167,000, and the only incident was the one at Ten Years After.

Money was undoubtedly a consideration in the Commision's decision. With a rental fee of $1750, these 37 concerts raised $64,750 in revenue for the City of St. Louis, For the year ending April 30 the city raised just under $235,000 for all rentals of Kiel Auditorium.

The considerably nicer Opera House was closed in May, after over $900 in damage was done in the last three shows there.

Most of us wouldn't have been very disappointed if the barn had been closed, I think. It's atmosphere is perhaps the worst in St. Louis, with its poor acoustics (hence the name barn) and its ushers and cops that seem to think the only way to deal with a crowd is to be tough.

There will be many more concerts at Kiel, because of the advantages it has, from a promoter's standpoint, to other buildings in the area. Its seating capacity of 10,800 is second only to the Arena's 18,000. Furthermore, Kiel's rent is considerably cheaper than any other building.

Some promoters, to their credit, are doing shows elsewhere. St. Louis Stereo is doing several concerts a month at the Factory. Feyline did Grahan Nash – David Crosby at the Fox and is doing Santana and the Moody Blues at the Arena. Rainy Daze hasn't been doing any for the last several months, partly because it doesn't want to do them at Kiel.

So, for better or worse, Kiel barn is still with us.

Vol. II, No. 9 Oct. 1 – Oct. 21, 1971

The St. Louis Outlaw is an independent, radical newspaper published every three weeks by the Outlaw collective. Right now we are Dale, David, Dev, Fred, Gene, Lori & Terry. Some of the people who helped are Carl, Marc, Rush, Steve, and Crescent. We are members of Liberation News Service (LNS) and Underground Press Syndicate (UPS).

Contributions of copy (articles and/or art) are welcome. When accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope we will do our best to acknowledge and/or return. We cannot be responsible for lost or damaged unsolicited material. Articles and letters must carry the writer's signature and phone number, but names are withheld on request. The next copy deadline is October 11. Calendar items are welcome and may be phoned in. Calendar dealine is October 15.

Our mailing address is P.O. Box 9501, Cabanne Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63161. We have an office at 554 Limit (just off Delmar, one block west of Skinker) and are generally there from 1 to 5, Monday thru Saturday. People are invited to come by and rap. The phone is 721-3170. Advertisers can also call 647-9379.

The Outlaw costs 25 cents around St. Louis (and 35 cents elsewhere). A 20 issue subscription is $ 5 but is sent free to GIs and prisoners. Stores and hawkers should call for information.

Permission to reprint from this paper is granted to other underground and movement groups.

There will be a meeting to criticize the Outlaw, and for us to hear your opinions, at our office on October 7 at 7:30 pm. Y'all come.

p.s. We can always use donations. Right now we could really use a full-size stapler, prestype, rubber cement, T-square, FM radio, a light table and various office or art supplies.

PEACE TALKS

Peace Conference – Oct. 2 – Columbia, Mo.

From 12 to 5pm in the U. of Mo. Student Union Auditorium; Stephanie Coontz (co-ordinator Nat'l. Peace Action Coalition) will speak on "Which way the peace movement is heading" and "Women and the anti-war movement". There will also be workshops on military and draft counseling; womens liberation, voter registration, and analysis of current activities in Vietnam.

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battle of attica

"face down! don't move, you're dead!"

The brutal and dramatic Battle of Attica, which was brought to an abrupt, violent halt September 13 when New York State officials resorted to force to put down an uprising of more than 1000 primarily black and Puerto Rican inmates, was the largest and bloodiest of the wave of prison rebellions in recent years.

Situated in the rural village of Attica (population 2800) in upstate New York, some 40 miles from Buffalo, the prison's 22 buildings are spread over 55 acres. A gray, 30-foot high wall surrounds the area, which, along with a series of stone guard towers, gives the impression of an impregnable medieval fortress.

"Attica is 'Honor America' country", commented a local sheriff's deputy. "You have Harlem and the South Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvessant inside the walls", observed one reporter, referring to the New York City ghetto areas, "and they're being guarded by farmers who are scared as hell of them." About 85 percent of the prisoners are black and Puerto Rican.

The attitude of local residents is typified by the response to black reporters requesting the use of telephones: "Get out. We don't want any niggers in this house."

The rebellion began on the morning of September 9. The previous night prisoners had heard word of a savage beating of a fellow inmate, a common action by guards who affectionately dub their billy clubs "nigger sticks". It took only minutes for the revolt to spread throughout the entire prison, as prisoners smashed equipment and seized some 40 guards and civilian employees as hostages. After a pitched battle, the entire area of cellblock D and its courtyard was seized by the rebels and the [illegible] cordoned off [illegible] underway.

[illegible]

On the morning of the fifth day of struggle, following repeated breakdowns in talks between prisoners and authorities and following Governor Nelson Rockefeller's refusal to come to Attica to negotiate, about 50 National Guard troop carriers and 700 state troopers arrived on the scene. The word had been given by Rockefeller, in consultation with President Nixon, to storm the prison by military assault.

Hundreds of sheriff's deputies from a 15-county area also arrived, carrying deer rifles, shotguns, carbines, and pistols. Cartons on shotgun shells and crates of riot gas cannisters were stockpiled, and two army helicopters were loaded with gas.

At 9:46 a.m. on Sept. 13, the first helicopter came over the wall and began to drop massive amounts of gas.

A nationwide demonstration to protest the massacre at Attica prison has been called for October 2 by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice and the Harrisburg Defense Committee. The following institutions have been named as targets for the protest:

San Quentin, Calif.; Cook County Jail, Chicago; Terminal Island in Los Angeles; Sandstone, Minn.; the Alderson Federal Women's Correctional Facility in West Virginia; Ashland, Kentucky; Springfield Penitentiary in Springfield, Mo.; Danbury, Conn.; and Attica, New York.

The Young Lords Party is planning a mass demonstration/funeral for the 30 slain inmates in New York City as soon as all the names of the dead are made public. They are demanding:

1. that state officials honor the 28 demands which they previously accepted in negotiations with the prisoners,

2. removal of Rockefeller, Oswald, and Mancusi,

3. the establishment of an international committee to study the American penal system.

Soon after, the sniper squads on the towers opened up with a barrage of fire and then hundreds of gas-masked troopers stormed the barricades. They ran into the courtyard, shotguns firing, stepping on bodies and slipping in pools of blood. They were met with a volley of rocks, spears, iron bars, and gasoline bombs.

At this point the inmates were yelled instructions from helicopter loudspeakers: "Sit down! Put your hands on your head! Surrender to an officer!" On the ground, troopers yelled, "Face down! Don't move, nigger! You're dead!" "If any one of them stood up to attack," one trooper explained, "we shot him".

By 10:15 most of it was over, although shotgun blasts and exploding gas cannisters could be heard for several more hours. In the courtyard, bodies littered the ground, lying in pools of blood, while the stench of gas still hung heavily in the air. In all, 41 prisoners and hostages were massacred. Those inmates still alive were forced [illegible] group in a corner. "The bad ones we made crawl," one trooper said.

Outside the walls, several of the hostages began trickling out to join their families. Thirty had survived, nine were slain by the gunfire. "Kill those black bastards!" screamed one survivor. "Let me back in at those niggers, I'll kill them all!" yelled another. "Right on, White Power!" responded several in the crowd.

In the meantime, a number of surviving hostages said [illegible] protected by some of their [illegible] a guard, said [illegible] heart to [illegible] The inmate then [illegible] to protect him. "This [illegible] Puerto Rican [illegible]," said Huehn.

Another guard, Phillip Watkins, said his captor shoved him to the ground and fell on top of him as cover. "The guy had time to kill me", he said, "but he didn't. Most of us just walked away and they didn't do anything." Two other guards reported inmates covering them with their bodies, being killed themselves in the process.

According to reports from the scene by New York Times reporter Tom Wicker, relations among the black, white and Puerto Rican prisoners were characterized by "its fierce politial radicalism, its submergence of racial animosity in class solidarity." "To the oppressed people of the world", one black inmate shouted, "we got the solution! The solution is unity!"

Referring to the hostage guards, another black speaker said, "They're sleeping on mattresses, but I ain't sleeping on no mattress. They treat us like animals, we take care of them. Well, I ask you, does animals take care of people or does people take care of animals?"

from The Guardian and LNS.

sam melville: voice of freedom

Sam Melville, age 35, sentenced to 18 years in prison after pleading guilty to bombing government and business offices in New York, was shot dead in the Attica massacre.

He was supposed to have been responsible for a number of bombings -- United Fruit, draft board, Whitehall Street induction center, Standard Oil, and Chase Manhattan Bank.

He was arrested during an alleged attempt to blow up U.S. Army trucks. He was informed on by pig Crazy George Demmerle, still at large in New York.

Sam Melville wrote the following letter in April of 1970 from Attica Prison:

dear brother,

i am beginning to know the meaning of the revolution. it is the desire for ecstasy and i think only desperation can produce it. those who are willing to yield every last privilege, who drive themselves to the limits of desperation, will make the revolution. the problem with the "power of love" is that despite its once hip notions, it's tied to traditional definitions of brotherhood and pantheism. i don't speak for that definition as it applied in the past though i very much suspect it. we must move to a place beyond all known issues. for us, now, it is a terrifying plunge. it may be easier if there is a humanity to come -- but that's not our motive. what we want is salvation from a meaningless annihilation. to not be cremated for coka cola and plastic flags in waving simulation on the moon. to want that today in Amerika is to be very desperate. mencken and miller could laugh at amerika 30 years ago. sardonicism sometimes passes being a bourgeois past-time. it is in "the field of criminology". can you imagine even lenny bruce today?

it's not insignificant that the only issue the white left has come up with is a regeneration of occultism. it's the hallmark of our desperation. that's why che and mao are our heroes. che was not fighting yanqui imperialism. he was desperate for meaning in a world of expediency. i don't mean to say that 3rd world issues can't provide clues for salvation. to the extent that they strive for a DEFINITE MORTALITY and the dignity of the human relationship to labor they ARE salvation. the venceremos brigade would have been far less popular if instead of cutting sugar the folks were asked to program computers no matter what the product of those computers might be.

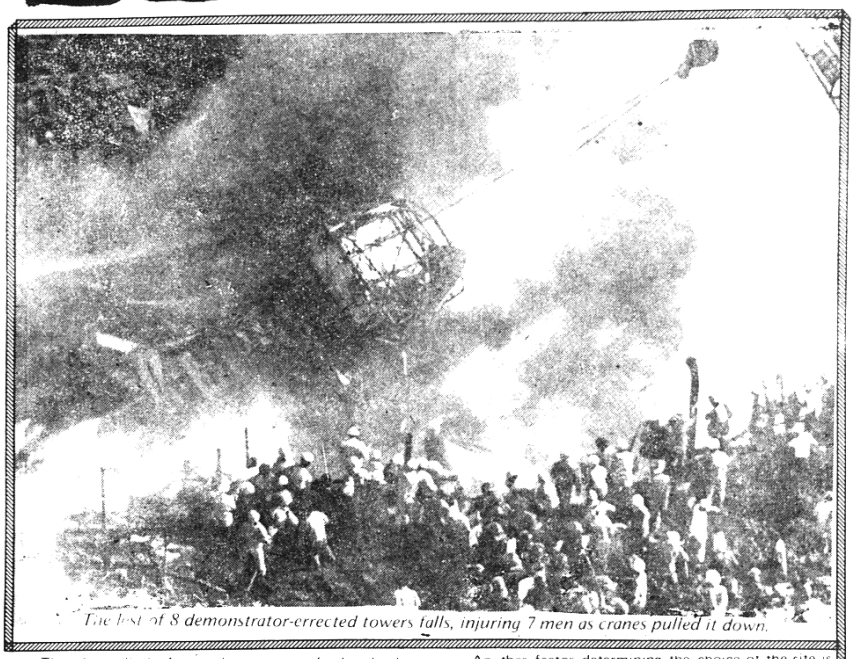
the irony of the amerikan prison system is that it IS rehabilitating. of course for just the opposite reasons its promoters endorse. for the first time since i was a small boy i have no money and no keys in my pockets. you can't imagine the rehabilitating effect of that! from the muslims i am learning to fast and control my own body. from reading thoreau and some of the eastern teachings i can live on much less than even prison allows. i drive my body to extreme exercises till my temples pound. and i am tripping all the time. not with the frenzy of acid but with the confidence of my liberation from superficialities.

prison is a microcosm of amerika circa 1950. as i have told you, the real punishment prison represents to me is this frustration of having to start all over again, to forget the moments of genuine communion i felt in the past couple of years. i have returned to old solitary thoughts. faulkner and thoreau are my confidants. it's a matter of survival.

i have been informed i am placed in isolation after my escape try because i made statements to the effect that i would kill myself. i don't know if any statements got around but i assure all the only thing i know that's killing itself is the good old amerikan way of life. and many of us are preparing a great celebration of that event.

Sam Melville

JAPAN RISING NATION IN TURMOIL



The last of 8 demonstrator-erected towers falls, injuring 7 men as cranes pulled it down.

More than 500 Japanese students armed with molotov cocktails, bamboo spears, wooden lances and steel pipes, ambushed and routed 200 riot policemen two weeks ago at Narita in an attempt to prevent the seizure of farmland for the construction of a new Tokyo International Airport. In the most violent struggle conducted by the Japanese new left to date, three cops were killed and more than 160 persons were injured, including 80 cops. At least 400 students and farmers were arrested.

For the past five years, the Sato government in Tokyo, bent on bolstering its position as the third most industrially powerful nation in the world, has been requisitioning agricultural property for large-scale economic expansion. The large urban sprawls, of which Tokyo is the world's largest, are rapidly devouring the entire Japanese landscape.

Recently, the regime moved to seize four major plots of land in order to make way for the proposed new airport. Hundreds of farmers have resisted to the end, joined by thousands of radical students, who have entrenched themselves in massive huts, towers, and tunnels on the property to be expropriated. Students have constructed giant fortresses and have been carrying on guerilla warfare with skill and daring.

In the most recent actions, more than 6,000 cops were mobilized to oust about 2,000 students and farmers. About 130 shovel trucks, bulldozers, and other vehicles were engaged in filling trenches and pulling down barricades built around base areas. At this point, the students fought back en masse. As riot cops were alighting from their trucks and prepared to set up a checkpoint shortly past 7 a.m., a shower of molotov cocktails suddenly rained down on them.

The next moment, about 500 students emerged from bushes on three sides of the intersection and pounced on the cops, yelling "kill the cops" and "don't let them return alive". The cops were so taken by surprise that they could establish no organized resistance and the whole scene bacame chaotic. Hours later, a patrol car and three trucks were still burning and dented aluminium shields and helmets were scattered all over the area. Some riot policemen crawled out of the bushes more than an hour after the struggle.

Finally, after several hours of violent pitched battle, three of the four pockets of land scheduled to be seized had been taken over. The fourth, a fortress called the "Komaino Hut of Solidarity", held out until the end of the day by which time all eight towers erected in that region were pulled down by crane trucks. But other strategic sites still remained to be siezed.

Though radical forces lost most of the land designated for the first phase of the airport project, the farmers did not seem discouraged. A middle-aged farmer interviewed at the site stressed that they would further intensify their strategy for the start of the project's second phase. "In fact, most farmers hold their residences on the land to be requisitioned in the next phase of the project", he siad.

The government of course tries to present the airport plan as a natural part of the "industrial progress" of Japan, which, with its incredibly rapid growth rate, is often held up by the capitalist press as the ideal model for a capitalist future for the underdeveloped world. However, the matter is not so simple. First of all, the plan is tightly bound up with the Japan-United States Security Treaty. Thus, one of the reasons given for the new airport is the overcrowding of the present International Airport at Haneda, but a major reason for the overcrowding there is the greatly increased use of Haneda by U.S. military charter flights following the escalation of the war in Indochina. Free use of Haneda is guaranteed the U.S. military by the Security Treaty.

Another factor determining the choice of the site is the existence of the "Blue 14" air route which, as stipulated in the Treaty, is reserved for the exclusive use of U.S. military aircraft, and which makes it impossible to put the airport to the west of Tokyo, for example.

At the same time, the projected airport is one of the main pillars of a vast redevelopment program for the entire Hokuso plateau of which Narita is a part. This plan involves the forcible transformation of present agricultural areas into industrial areas, the distruction of farmland and the uprooting of peasants from their life and culture. In short, the struggle is not only in opposition to the airport itself but a movement of local people against the tendency of monopoly capital to expand, modernize, and rationalize for its own benefit.

—Prepared from material contained in the *Japan Times*

Article reprinted from: The Japanese New Left No 9 + 10

YOU CALL THAT A CHICKEN?

TOKYO(LNS)--A chicken has appeared on Japanese markets. It is the buroira (a corruption of "boiler"), a force-fed fowl that is raised in a tiny cage in which it cannot walk, flap its wings, or scratch for food. An imitation of certain U.S. breeds, the buroira is made to grow faster by lighting the coops 24 hours a day and is fed a mixture that includes cyclamates, chemical tranquilizers, laxatives, hormones, antibiotics, and about a dozen different nutritional acids.

Though none of the ingredients in the chicken feed are considered harmful to people in those doses, there has been some clamor in Japan over the antibiotics, which can foster resistant strains of bacteria.

S. KOREA PEOPLE ACT

Over 50,000 poor peasants and other citizens of Kwonggi province in South Korea stormed a district real estate office last month in protest against the seizure of their land and its redistribution at a rate 100 times the expropriation price. The peasants destroyed the land operator's office and burned all documents here.

G.I. NOTICE

A group is now forming in St. Louis to work with the GI Movement. In particular, we're trying to start a project which would relate to Fort Leonard Wood.

Anyone with experience or interest who can make some kind of time commitment contact: Karen Norberg 862-1126

FILMS-AUCTION V.V.A.W.

Everyone who is into some type of art or craft and would like to get a public reaction to their work (and help VVAW at the same time) will have the opportunity at the Veterans Art Festival and Rally on Sunday October 24th at the 1st Congregational Church of Webster Groves.

From 1 to 5 PM, art and craft work will be exhibited. At 5 PM the works will be auctioned off to the highest bidder. Proceeds will go to the local chapter of VVAW.

During the art exhibit the following films will be shown continuously:

"Winter Soldier Investigation" black and white- Vietnam veterans from the 1st Marine Division testify to war crimes.

"Winter Soldier Investigation" color and black and white- Vietnam vererans from the Americal Division testify to war crimes.

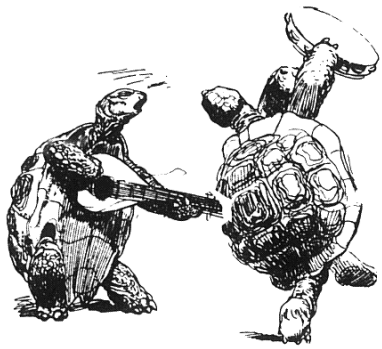
"Different Sons" color - Vietnam Vererans Against The War march to Valley Forge performing mock search and destroy missions in the towns along the way.

"Only the Beginning" color - Vietnam vererans turn in medals during Dewey Canyon III in Washington, D. C.

At 7 PM, we will be featuring guest political speakers. The political speeches will be followed by rock music bands which will end around 11:30.

Every once in a while, while sitting around listening to the stereo, blowin a jay, or anytime you brave the threat of poverty to expand your stash of records, someone's bound to lament the high cost of hearing good sounds in your home. Few enough groups will play publically for the pleasure of good vibes or a low cost. And almost no albums are available which don't have prices far above what most of us can afford. Still, millions do feel they can make the sacrifice for "just this one special album" and the record industry chalks up another rip-off profit.

High record prices are caused by the many hands which the material passes through before it reaches the buyer, at each place gathering a large mark-up. Since it seems impossible to influence each of the institutions which raise the record's price, we on the consuming-listening end have generally stood by as prices listed by the manufacturer rose from $ 2.98 to $ 3.98 to $ 4.98 and now, the straw that broke the camel's back, some major record producers have raised the album list price to $ 5.98!



There is one notable exception to this trend. A new record company, *Good Records* has started in Chicago which is currently listing prices at $ 2.98! It sounded good, so naturally I wondered if their first album, Sundance, by a group called Mountain Bus, sounded as fine. Luckily I was able to sample a promo copy.

Little doubt about it, this album, in record and recording quality is equal to about any other available at the rip-off price of $ 5.98. The people running it claim to be able to cut prices by distributing directly instead of through distribution houses. You might also notice that the disc is amazingly thin. However, it is an RCA produced record and is of good quality by reputation.

The group itself is worth the regular record price (if anything is). Mountain Bus is a popular local Chicago group which tends toward a country-rock style, and does a fine track on all of their cuts. All 6 members of the group write, and they perform traditional cuts like "Know You Rider" with a decent amount of originality. A lot of the album is jamming and shows a goodly degree of sophistication that it doesn't let down.

Not much to say. Mountain Bus is *Good Records* first attempt to enter the recording world, and with this fine album and the accompanying price, you can't go wrong.

Films for Social Change

Films for Social Change is a young media collective in St. Louis which specializes in the production and distribution of quality documentary films on issues of social change: civil rights, war/peace, ecology, the counter-culture, etc...

Their films are part of the upswing in independent film making. They are a combination of cinema verite and participatory sociology. They provide the inside story because they were filmed as part of the story. The camera crew that films Stokely Carmichael's historic speech to the Black Panthers wasn't there to "cover" the rally, they were part of the rally. Filmmakers Leonard Henny and Johann Rush don't just film a demonstration at Stanford University , they actually help organize the demonstration and demonstrate themselves with their cameras against war research at Stanford Research Institute.

Yet in spite of their emphasis upon active participation in the process of social change, the films have an objective quality about them. Shooting plans are based on extensive social research (including interviews and sample surveys). Editing is performed by outside professional editors to prevent any overly biased position. Finally all films are tested extensively on selected audiences to obtain audience feed - back before the "freezing" of each film in its final version takes place.

Films for Social Change also serves as a clearing house and distribution center for the work of socially conscious film makers. In the past many filmmakers with social concerns have found themselves cut off from mass distributions because the established distributors are often reluctant to distribute their films. They explain that the market is too limited, that teachers, librarians and community groups fear to use "controversial" films. Very often they insist that a film should be re-edited before it can reach a mass audience. In other cases, filmmakers have been offered "exclusive contracts", which have meagre proceeds to the filmmaker but high returns to the distribution companies.

Films for Social Change feel that the dissemination of films should not be hampered by the criterion of profitability and they are asking people to support them in their efforts to help independent filmmakers receive the audience they deserve and fair compensation for their work.

Films for Social Change needs office equipment - a typewriter, desk chairs and of course, money. If you're interested in helping them out and/or you want to find out more about what they're into, drop by, call or write them at:

Films for Social Change
5122 Waterman Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63108
314-367-8719

Films available are:

- *** Peace Pickets Arrested for Disturbing the Peace**
- *** The Resistance**
- *** Black Power**
- *** Dead End Street?**
- *** But What Do We Do?**
- *** Dead Earth**
- *** The Schizophrenia of Working for War**

THE TRAP

One summer day, the woman couldn't relate to her situation anymore. She went back to bed half an hour after she had gotten up, cried for awhile, and went back to sleep.

No one was aware that she wasn't around until it was almost time for supper and they looked at the communal chore sign-up sheet and saw that it was her turn to cook. "Where is she?" they asked, but no one thought she could still be in bed so late in the afternoon. So someone else cooked and felt bad about having to do it.

That night, the man the woman was relating to went down and crawled into bed beside her. She woke up to tell him that she would really prefer to sleep by herself that night. He didn't think about it one way or another, just got up and went upstairs to crawl in bed with one of the other women.

The next day it rained. The woman woke up and looked at the dirty gray city and decided to go back to sleep. This time she only sighed instead of crying. Someone came down to her room to borrow a shirt, but didn't notice that the woman was still asleep in bed.

In the evening, the rest of the people gathered together in the living room for a house meeting. It was noticed that the woman wasn't there, but another woman said that she must be working and would probably be home pretty soon. Later, when the woman still hadn't come to the meeting, they had all forgotten that they were missing anyone. (The woman had never contributed much to house meeting. Actually, she had tried to, but the others never listened.)

The man the woman related to had decided that he preferred sleeping with the other woman because she never cried after they fucked and he rolled away from her to go to sleep. So he didn't go down to the woman's room anymore

Four more days passed and no one was aware that the woman was still in bed. There was a vague feeling around the house that something was missing but the feeling went away pretty soon.

One of the men was working on the house finances one night and saw that there was one paycheck missing. But he couldn't remember who else was supposed to be bringing in money, so he didn't worry about it. The next day, the manager of the theatre where the woman had worked as a cashier called to ask why she hadn't been in for so many days. (He had called before, but whoever answered had forgotten to take a message.) The man who answered the phone this time thought that the woman must have gone to the country for a few days.

The manager hired someone else.

There was a child in the house and the woman used to take care of him on Fridays sometimes. He asked where she was once or twice, but the adults weren't able to answer because they were talking about something else.

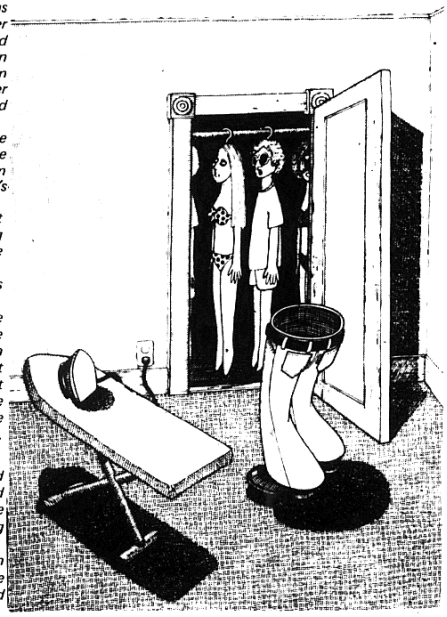
It had been a long time since the woman had eaten anything, but that made it easier and easier to sleep. She had such nice dreams. She was happy in her dreams and she never felt tired. There were always lots of kind people around her and they loved her very much. They thought she was an important person to be with. They listened when she spoke and often agreed with her opinions. They hugged and kissed her. The men only fucked if she wanted to and then they treated her like a human being instead of their own personal pleasure machine.

In her dreams, the woman had a child. The people who loved her loved him too, and enjoyed taking care of him. And there were lots of other children for him to play with.

One day the woman died in her sleep. The people who lived in her house never went down to her room anymore, because they had forgotten it was there about the same time they stopped wondering where she was.

After awhile, the people moved out of the house. They felt very bad about each other when they stopped living together. There was so much bitterness in the air that a little stayed behind in the house after they left. This made the house impossible to rent. People who came to look at it never wanted to live there, although they couldn't day why.

Finally, a real estate speculator bought the property and had the house destroyed so he could build a high-rise apartment building. The people who moved into the building never spoke to each other.



From the cigarettes that proved "You've come a long way, baby," and the General Electric "Liberator" appliances, capitalism is becoming more and more sophisticated in its catering to the new consciousness created by the women's liberation movement. One of the latest, and apparently more serious, offerings is a monthly magazine called New Woman, subtitled "The First Magazine for the Thinking Woman."

For openers, there's a number of little things about the magazine that aren't so new. As you'd expect, it's slick – fancy color layouts and full page ads for cosmetics, bath oils, expensive booze, and, yes, even bras and girdles.

The August and September covers each consist of the face of a young woman with lots of make-up. Neither model looks any more "thinking" than the overly made-up faces that decorate the traditional women's magazines. Apparently the make-up itself is new though, as described in a little paragraph on the contents page which gives the specs for each cover. The face for August was achieved with a whole line of wonderful products:

"The face of autumn . . . from Clairol Cosmetics. Gentle Beige Moisture Make-up for a sheer foundation. The eyes, a brush of Light Taupe Eye Shadow on the lids. Brown/Black Lash Make-up for silky thick lashes. The mouth, a sheen of autumn color . . . Just About Tawney Lip Color . . ." etc.

The new woman just can't make it without lots of make-up, and her magazine just has to have lots of fashion. The third and fourth covers highlight the best of the goodies inside, and prominent among them are tags like "The Greatest Fashion Pages – Ever!" and "Plus 20 Pages of Fashion and Beauty."

So New Woman is not going to help women liberate themselves from the oppression of the fashion scene – from the prevailing standards of beauty. The total emphasis on how people *look* oppresses men too, but the brunt of it falls on women. It aims at keeping women insecure over external trivia – worrying about hair color, eyelashes, skin texture, breast size and shape, legs, and of course clothes. Women must be kept nervous about all this so that they'll keep buying products. And slick mass market magazines are instrumental in keeping the whole thing going.

That means plenty of the ads that can be found in any "old" magazine. What's especially outrageous, however, are the ads designed just for the New Woman's new woman, and complemented by articles in the magazine itself. In an inside cover spot for Clairol, there's an ad addressed to women over 25. It explains that because a woman is passing 25 or 30, she shouldn't give up hope for attracting men (and she shouldn't quit buying junk). Loving Care Hair Color Lotion takes care of that gray hair that may be creeping in. With products like this, the new woman can more than hold her own against "those dishy young 18-year-olds." "If you're the kind of woman we think you are, you're not getting older. You're getting better! In a thousand different ways. So what if you have a few laugh lines? Do what you can about them – and remember, they're better than acne!"

In the same issue, August, the ad was complemented by a 16 page spread on how an older woman and a younger man can make it together. With the help of an itemized wardrobe which totals about $2500, the woman in her forties can do the town with a lover in his twenties, forming the "New Woman Couple." The scene by scene commentary lists all the necessary clothes, make-up, and accessories that make the "August New Woman" so irresistible. Every detail is included, all the way down to the bed sheets.

This of course is one of the major drives behind the magazine. If the people who sell all the crap described in the magazine, both in the ads and in the articles, can persuade older women not to drop out of the rat race of catching a man, their profits could double or triple.

New Woman takes consumerism even beyond the point of attracting men. Just to enjoy the company of fellow women, it's necessary to spend a lot of money. In a feature entitled ". . . And Champagne on the Verandah," New Woman suggests how women can spend an afternoon together and learn to appreciate the company of other women, not just in petty gossip, but in "reckless, daring conversation"!

Now to urge women to share thoughts on subjects beyond their husbands' careers and their kids' progress in school is fine. But for New Woman, it's another opportunity for the carefully cultivated fetish of consumerism: "Fingers dipped in ruby-red polish and lifting paper-thin glasses to their rouged lips, the women have dressed for the afternoon in ancient dresses gathered from the spring of new shops that have salvaged those wonderful gowns of former times."

So it's off and buying again. Gowns, make-up, china, silver, reed-stemmed glasses, lap pillows, table linen, table and chairs – complete with a buying guide at the end of the article. Four white oyster plates are only $15. Champagne bucket is a steal at $27.50. And the chairs are bargain priced at $97 each. For only a few hundred bucks the New Woman can enjoy her female companions on the verandah.

Something Positive

There *is* more to the magazine than consumerism, though, and some of it is good.

An excellent article in the August issue, "The Lord Giveth, the Surgeon Taketh Away," explains how many women suffer unnecessary operations because they take the advice of the first overeager (male) surgeon they see. Thousands of women go through hysterectomies (removal of the uterus) and removal of gall bladders and breasts when less drastic surgery might have worked. One doctor told the author, " 'You know, hysterectomies are the most frequently performed unnecessary surgery, probably followed closely by tonsillectomies. We seem to have a tendency to pick on women and kids.' "

There is considerable discussion of traditional ideals regarding sex, marriage, and the family. A regular feature, "New Styles of Marriage," has included articles on couples who deliberately choose not to have children, and on couples who take their children everywhere, even to their jobs. An article in the September issue, "The Case Against Marriage," makes the case succinctly and in straightforward language. This and other articles have not hesitated to deal with sex in terms other than monogamy and marriage, and with child raising in terms other than the traditional family.

What seems to be the best selection is a continuing column called "Non-Sexist Child-Rearing." The writer of the August column argues for bottle feeding rather than breast feeding infants, because enabling the father to share in the feeding from the beginning has a healthy psychological effect on all three concerned. In the September column the author discusses experimental school programs which are breaking with traditional sex role training by encouraging boys to play with dolls and girls to use the woodworking bench.

In fact, the area in which the magazine makes its strongest and most consistent push on behalf of women (and men) is that of role definitions. Encouraging and applauding women who transcend traditional sex-based role limitations is a valuable contribution. (However it is necessary to examine the role a person is filling – what she/he is actually doing, whose interests she/he is serving, who benefits from her/his work, and who suffers. For women to become "just like men" in that they leap into the same pig roles that the system rewards men for assuming does no one any good.)

The women who are held up as models are women who have succeeded in careers normally reserved for men. There is a regular feature entitled "New Woman's New Woman." Included in this section have been Doris Sassower, a New York lawyer, and Nancy Dickerson, NBC television news commentator. There have been write-ups on Clare Boothe Luce, "America's first female ambassador to a major foreign power" (and a woman who achieved the remarkable political feat of pushing John Foster Dulles to the right), and Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the New York Commission on Human Rights.

New Woman is very explicit about changing role definitions. The article on Norton says she is "a New Woman because she isn't afraid to be feminine in a role that has been stereotyped masculine." And again a couple paragraphs later: "Eleanor is a New Woman because she isn't worried about outearning and outranking her husband even though both of them are lawyers working for the City of New York." The same

issue contains a recipe belonging to a man who cooks as a hobby. The piece is called "There's a Man in the Kitchen," and hails the increase in the number of men who are getting into cooking.

Class Based

One of the inescapable qualities of the magazine is its class orientation. New Woman is a magazine for upper middle class women, with emphasis on the upper. This is manifested in countless ways.

The ads and the expensive products pushed in many of the articles have already been mentioned. There are also regular advice columns that don't contain much advice for women without bread. A typical entry in the "Know Your Rights" legal column concerns a woman

who ordered drapes worth $750. A neighbor offered to pick them up, so the woman gave the neighbor a check to pay for the drapes. The neighbor added her own name to the check and cashed it for herself.

Another regular column is "New Woman's Financial Advisor." In a recent issue the advisor explained how a woman bought $10,000 worth of stock which doubled in value in three months. Then the market started going down and she had to decide what to do with the stock.

The upper class aura permeates everything in the magazine. In the feature on New Woman's New Woman Nancy Dickerson, we are told that "Currently, Nancy is running the big house with a home manager who does the whole thing with day help, and Nancy likes this better than having five regular servants." How nice.

Servants are obviously a pressing need for many of the women heralded in the pages of New Woman. When both the wife and her husband have big time jobs that require ten or twelve hour work days, *and* they live in mansions, somebody has to do all the housework. As one reviewer noted, the "domestic" will just have to look in another magazine to find out about *her* liberation.

Selling Capitalism to Women

In the introduction to the third issue, the editor/publisher says that the "... editors continue to dream and hope and speak and labor for the elevation of their own sex." The statement would be more precise if "their own class" was added.

The constant attention to fashion and upper class life style in a magazine supposedly aimed at liberated women is what freaks us out about New Woman. It freaks us out because we are accustomed to a women's movement which tries to speak to the needs of *all* women; which rejects a definition of femininity that is concerned with $950 jackets, $145 skirts, jewelry, perfume, hair stylists, bath oils, "domestics" and all the rest; and which fights for the liberation of women as part of a necessary socialist revolution.

What New Woman confronts us with is women's liberation within modern American capitalism. New Woman is selling capitalism to women.

We said earlier that the magazine makes a strong push in breaking down role limitations based on sex. But the roles that New Woman wants its readers to take are in many cases the most exploitative that capitalism has always provided for men. The new woman can prove just as competitive, ruthless, coldly efficient, and as oblivious to human welfare as the traditional successful American male.

Thus in the "New Woman on the Go" section we see how women can become international business bigwigs just like men. Francesca Lipton, "who keeps the number of the Hong Kong Hilton by her kitchen wall phone in Miami just in case," flies to Europe several times a year to "oversee her fashion house in Madrid and her workshops in Lisbon and Florence."

The September issue has a big section on some women advertising executives, all posing in ridiculous and ridiculously expensive outfits. "Nine Advertising Executives 1971 — real, totally involved, balancing important positions in the super-competitive world of advertising agencies with complete assurance and commitment to their lives."

Many of the articles are laced with the old rugged individualism bullshit — you can be anything if you try. "'I always have felt that the world is my oyster if I open it. You can do anything if you set your mind to it,' said the daughter of an Alabama farmer." Now she is a big time international real estate operator.

The magazine continues: "The fact is that more and more women are realizing that their situation in life is what they make of it.... It is not the job or situation that makes the woman — it is the woman who makes the job."

Pull yourself up by your own boot-traps — right out of some eighth-grade history book chapter on Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, et al. No discussion of what the obstacles are for a woman who is poor and/or black. How many don't make it for every one who does, and how many asses you have to kiss, and how many people you have to step on to make it.

The story on Nancy Dickerson [illegible] that "Nancy has just about everything else a woman or a reporter could desire: beauty, money, power, fame."

That about sums it up for New Woman. The four things that make the good life. Not much that's new here, it's just that now some women can get their share.

They quote Joan Crawford of Pepsi-Cola: "... the successful career woman 'dresses like a woman but thinks like a man.' " So in the end this is the result of the breaking down of sex stereotypes. Women must continue to spend lots of money for clothes and cosmetics and jewelry, but now they can be super-competitive, they can have servants at home and abroad, they can own land all over the "free" world, and they can have American plastic luxury always at their ruby-red fingertips.

Obviously this vision is not attainable by most women, or most men. There's only so much room at the top of the heap for the big money business executives and lawyers. "Power" in this case means power over the lives of other people. The only liberation going on here is the freeing of a relatively small number of women so that they can get in on the exploitation of others. They can play in the big boys' ball park.

Questions for the Movement

New Woman presents a challenge to the women's movement. Not the magazine itself; how many copies they sell isn't all that important. But the vision that is being presented — a vision of women's liberation within, and indeed benefitting by, American capitalism — raises a series of questions that radicals must continue to face.

For one thing, what about older people? Some of the ads and articles, as mentioned, are addressed specifically to women in their forties. New Woman has a regular department called "New Life Plan for the Frustrated Housewife," which suggests careers that older women might be able to get into. What can radicals offer, how can we respond, to the situation of middle-aged women, and men, who begin to realize that their lives are meaningless, that they're trapped, and that they need a way out — now?

As for the younger readers of New Woman, what kind of influences will keep them from defining their goals merely in terms of "beauty, money, power, fame"? And if this is the type of "new" life that young women begin seeking, what good will come of it? What does it mean if women gain "complete assurance and commitment to their [own] lives"? Does it mean Fun City for those who make it, and misery for those who don't?

We also can't ignore the positive effects the magazine could have. For many women, especially older ones, New Woman may be the first opportunity they have to read some serious, critical discussions concerning marriage, the traditional family, and alternatives to both. Considering that women's liberation to many Americans still means little more than a sixty second bra-burning episode on the six o'clock news, some of the material in the magazine is bound to start people thinking in new ways.

What this all comes down to is: What is radical about the women's movement? The American system has tremendous capacities to co-opt, make minor adjustments, and continue ripping people off. What demands, programs, attitudes, etc. can the system accommodate? Can capitalism continue unscathed if institutions like marriage are given up?

As room is made for some women at the top, will the strength of the women's movement dissipate? How do class divisions and sex divisions interact? What of women who use their new independence and power to exploit other women — women who liberate themselves from housework only to hire another woman to do it for them, which means the latter has two houses to clean? What about the women who put out this magazine, trying to tell their sisters that they need all kinds of bread to finance their liberation? Who's oppressing whom?

* * * * *

The women's movement is still in the process of clarifying its values, its program for change, and the New Woman serves as a reminder of how urgent this process is. The magazine is important if only as a negative reference point. It tells us how capitalism can make money off women's liberation. It tells us how women's liberation can be distorted by popular media. It tells us what women's liberation is not.

The task remains for us to spell out what *radical* women's liberation is. And when we have done this, we must find a way of reaching all women with that message.

The New Woman displays the many advantages and privileges capitalism has to offer to those women who can "make it" by accepting most of society's values. The danger for the women's movement is that these women will contribute their much needed abilities and intelligence to maintaining their own class position, instead of identifying with the needs of their sex. The [illegible] movement [illegible] must make clear that liberation [illegible] at the top of capitalism's competitive ladder, where women are only "liberated" to be as ruthless and oppressive to others as many men.

OLD LIES FROM THE NEW MILITARY

Dear Outlaw,

This article is prompted by the bullshit being spread around these days about the new military. As an active duty sgt. in the Air Force, which is by far the most liberal of all branches, I have a few observations which may set a few people's heads straight.

Those who propagandize the new military paint a picture of the new GI's life as one of complete freedom. Why, haircut regulations are very liberal. Hell, details – they are a thing of the past. And inspections they are non-existent. This is the new military. Right?

Bullshit! That couldn't be further from the truth.

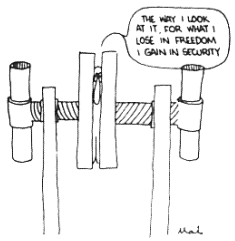
Air Force hair cut regulations were slightly changed to lower sideburns about one half inch. Sideburns may now extend to the lowest part of the inner ear. Not the ear lobe, but inner ear. Burns may not be flaired and must be closely trimmed at all times. Hair still cannot touch the ear, cannot be blocked in the back (i.e. must be graduated in length, close trimmed at the bottom). And mustaches cannot extend beyond the mouth either horizontally or vertically. And you can bet your sweet ass there will be some 2nd Lt. or lifer NCO just ready and waiting to bust your ass if you don't comply.

Well, how about details? they are still around. If you're not cleaning some officer's or lifer NCO's office and shit-house, you're on the golf course cutting weeds. And it's a privilege to participate in a parade to honor the lifers who retire. Since the announcement of the so-called new liberal policy I have witnessed the addition of one new regular detail and the deletion of none.

Then, are there inspections in the new military? I'll just let Air Force Chief of Staff, General John D. Rayan speak for himself about inspections. This text was taken from Nr 13 vol 23 TIG BRIEF.

> "Apparently some commanders have gone too far in restricting inspections.
>
> I want to make it clear – there has been NO LOWERING OF STANDARDS. We want the barracks in good repair and clean.
>
> Inspections are to be regular and scheduled as frequently as needed to GET and KEEP the desired results – CLEAN, REPAIRED, living facilities: PROPER personal appearance." (emphasis his).

Inspectors still walk into an individual's room inspect his clothes, drawers, refrigerator – anything he pleases and regularly.



This is the new military. But the most frightening aspect about the whole thing is that all this propaganda is ammunition for the friendly recruiter. Millions of dollars are being spent to promote this shit, meanwhile recruiters are professionally trained salesmen. They deal with human life – treating people like a tricky used car salesman would treat a lemon car – lying and promising any thing to sell his goods. And the new image of the military makes his slimy job much easier.

an A.F. brother

GO NORTH YOUNG MAN...

If you're keeping out of drafts for one reason or another, the place to go now is Winnipeg. Anyway, that's what the Winnipeg Committee to Assist War Objectors says.

With more than 100,000 young American men in Canada, the more popular spots - Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal- are getting close to having all they can handle. But lovely Winnipeg in the midwestern province of Manitoba, is still pretty receptove to the artful dodger. With a million and a half people, it is Canada's fourth largest city. Unfortunately, the climate is similar to Chicago's.

SOLUTION

But politically its got it all over Daley's reactionary theifdom. The party in Manitoba is the New Democratic Party, NDP, a socialist-oriented crew stemming from the strong Midwestern radical traditions. It is the only province not run by one of the two major parties. The NDP has put its op- position to the Vietnam war on record.

The unemployment rate in Winnipeg, while high, is among the lowest in Canadian cities. The Committee to Aid War Objectors claims the city is a cultural and recreational center. Go and find out. The Committee can be contacted at 175 Colony Street, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba. Phone 774-9323.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

April 20, 1914---

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. gave the order that led to the massacre of 19 coal miners, their wives and children at Ludlow, Col.

Sept. 13, 1971---

Nelson Rockefeller gave the order that led to the massacre of 41 prisoners and guards at Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y.

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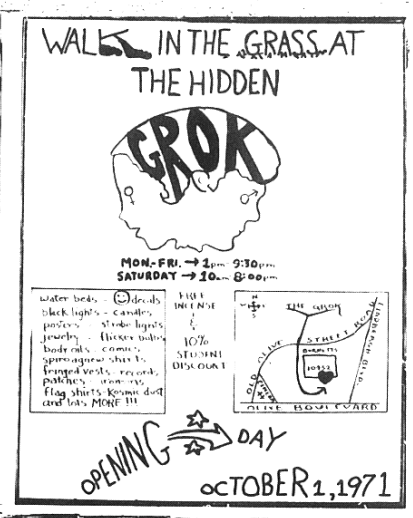
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WOMEN'S BODIES: CONTRACEPTION AND CONCEPTION

All women are entitled to exercise their own decisions about having children: whom to have them, when to have them, and how many to have. If we are going to have sex, the possibility of pregnancy hangs right over our heads and unwanted pregnancy means a lot more than just the possibility of an unwanted child. According to U.S. mortality rates, for every 100,000 pregnancies result in about 25 maternal deaths, either during the course of the pregnancy or at childbirth. This is eight times the death rate associated with the pill from blood clotting. Further, of women who end their pregnancy through illegal abortion, about 1 in 100 die. Even legal abortion is not always completely safe-as well as often being psychologically destructive- and so as a method of birth control is very unsatisfactory. The fact is, if women have sex, they MUST have contraception.

There are lots of problems, however, with the contraception available to women today. There is no effective, safe, esthetically pleasing method of birth control. What this comes down to is that it is the woman who must take the risks-either of getting pregnant or of messin up her body- and it is she who must deal with the fears and problems involved. No matter how concerned or sympathetic a man may be, both man and woman were brought up in this society to believe that children born or unborn- are the woman's responsibility. Women must take care of and bring up children when they're born; women are the ones censured who must worry about whether these children are concieved in the first place.

Margaret Sanger, anarchist, member of the American Socialist Party, and founder of the birth-control movement in the United States, wrote that for her voluntary motherhood would imply "a new morality a vigorous, constructive, liberated morality which would prevent the submergence of womanhood into motherhood. It would set its face against the conversion of women into mechanical maternity."

The birth control movement has been so co-opted that it not only ignores, but often betrays many of the goals which its founder envisioned. Members of such groups as Zero Population Growth(ZPG) advocate the use of birth-control methods as well as sterilization to control the population. The population which needs to be controlled, according to ZPG, is that of 3rd World peoples and the non-white poor people of the United States. This use of birth control is far from Margarat Sanger's vision of voluntary motherhood; it is FORCED and INVOLUNTARY.

The United States tenuously maintains a false affluence; the only hope for American capitalism is to hold its great resources in its neo-colonies in the Third World against the inevitable frequent wars of national liberation. America realizes that Third World liberation movements are devoted to freeing their people from the hold of American neo-colonialism, and to an equitable re-distribution of wealth, and is using every weapon in its arsenal to combat them. The population control movement is a weapon of imperialism. One problem American scientists are running into is the unwillingness of many people to control their fertility to suit their white oppressors. The obvious solution to this dilemma for the imperialists, is the development of non-voluntary contraceptive or sterilization programs.

It's true that the majority of people in the world are starving, but the real cause of this starvation is the unequal and unscientific distribution of wealth between the "developed nations" and the "underdeveloped nations". The ZPG and other bullshitters are supposedly blind to the grain rotting in North American grain elevators, the farmers being paid not to grow food, the milk being dumped into the ground, the pigs being shot and burried. Never once do they mention that only in respect of the laws of capitalism can food be destroyed in a starving world. The ZPG movement suggests that people are starving because they dare to be alive, if they were not alive they would not starve. The solution that they suggest is genocide.

No one has the right to force a woman to have a child or not to have one, but men all over the world- from the Pope to the U.S. government- are doing it every day. Every woman, therefore, owes it to herself to know about conception and contraception and to know the alternatives open to her.

For a list of medical clinics and services offering birth-control services, currently in St. Louis, see the last issue of the Outlaw (vol. 2-no.8) or call the Outlaw office at 721-3170.

THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

The internal female reproductive parts are

Vagina: The vagina, located between the bladder and the rectum, is about 4 or 5 inches long. Normally its elastic walls touch each other but they stretch considerably during intercourse and even more during childbirth.

Uterus: The womb or uterus lies between the bladder and the lower intestine. Before the first pregnancy, it is about 3 inches long and 2 inches across at the widest point, and its thick muscular walls practically touch each other. After each pregnancy, the uterus remains slightly enlarged as does the cavity within it. Normally the top triangular portion bends slightly forward, and the lower portion points down and back toward the spine. Internally the uterus is lined with a thick spongy tissue called the endometrium which is cast off as the menstrual flow once every 28 days if pregnancy does not occur. The lower part of the uterus which extends into the vagina is called the cervix. The muscular cervix contains the cervical canal which serves as a passage between the uterus and vagina.

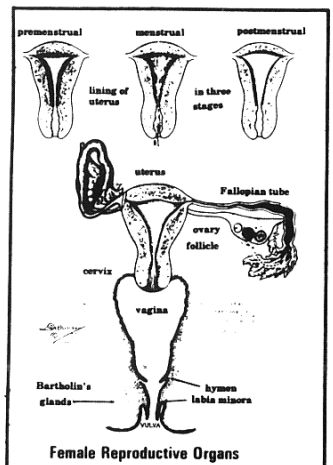
Fallopian tubes: These two tubes (oviducts) are attached high on either side of the uterus, and extend about 4 inches toward an ovary. At ovulation, a suction-like mechanism draws the egg toward the tube's fringed end, then rhythmic tubal contractions move the egg toward the uterus. Union of egg and sperm (conception, fertilization) occurs within the tube, which is less than ½ an inch in diameter.

Ovaries: The two ovaries (female gonads) lie on either side of the uterus. At birth, 100,000 to 600,000 immature egg cells (ova) each within a follicle are embedded deep within the body of the ovary. After puberty, the follicles move toward the ovarian surface; each cycle, several follicles develop but only one releases an egg ready for fertilization. The oval-shaped ovaries also release hormones which affect ovulation and development of the endometrium.

The union of egg and sperm (fertilization) is a highly complex process, the mysteries of which have yet to be fully understood. The following description of the fundamentals of conception is necessarily superficial.

Sperm: Each sperm cell consists of a head, mid-piece, and tail. The head contains 23 chromosomes responsible for the hereditary characteristics from the father. The mid-piece and tail are made up of coiled fibers which contract and expand to move the sperm cell along.

An average of 350 million microscopic sperm cells are released in one ejaculation. The life span of sperm within the female genital tract is approximately 48 hours.



The egg: Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) released by the pituitary gland at the beginning of a woman's cycle, stimulates several ovarian follicles to grow. About the 12th day, the pituitary begins to release Luteinizing Hormone (LH) as well. When FSH and LH are in proper balance, one of the follicles ruptures, releasing an egg which is soon picked up by the fringed end of the Fallopian tube.

The nucleus of the egg cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, as the egg matures, 1 chromosome from each pair is retained, and the other is discarded in a cluster called the polar body. If the egg is not fertilized within 24 hours of ovulation, it degenerates and passes out of the body unnoticed.

The process: As the ovarian follicles develop, estrogen is released by the ovaries. After ovulation, progesterone is released by the corpus luteum, the scar tissue on one ruptured follicle. Both hormones stimulate the endometrium (uterine lining) to "proliferate", preparing the lining to nourish a fertilized egg after implantation. If implantation does not occur the lining is shed as the menstrual flow.

At the time of ovulation, mucus in the cervical canal becomes more plentiful, thinner, and richer in nutrients, so that sperm cells can pass easily into the uterus.

During sexual intercourse, millions of sperm cells are ejaculated high into the woman's vagina, near the alkaline environment of the cervix. Many sperm "swim" in the wrong direction; others are killed by the acid condition of the vagina, and still others are trapped in the folds of the vaginal walls. Those that pass through the cervical canal are moved toward the Fallopian tubes primarily by muscular activity of the uterus. Some sperm enter each Fallopian tube, only one of which holds an egg.

Fertilization occurs in the Fallopian tube. The first sperm cells to reach the egg release a chemical which dissolves cells adhering to the egg. Once the egg is exposed, one sperm cell bores through the cell membrane to the center of the cell. A second chemical reaction prevents any other sperm from entering the egg.

As the fertilized egg (gamete) is moved down the Fallopian tube, the nuclei of the sperm and egg fuse together to form one nucleus with 46 chromosomes. These chromosomes reproduce themselves and the cell divides in two. This division process continues until the gamete is a cluster of tiny cells, each with 46 chromosomes. Fats and other substances of the egg cell provide it with nourishment for 3 days as it travels down the tube to the uterus.

Nidation: For several days the egg cluster floats freely in the uterine cavity. About six days after fertilization, it attaches itself to the endometrium, and buries itself by chemically dissolving a bit of endometrial tissue. Blood surrounds the cluster and nourishes it. Nidation (implantation) is complete by the 12th day after fertilization. One mass of cells from the whole soon develops as the growing embryo; others become nutritive structures such as the placenta.

Implantation often does not occur at all, and the fertilized egg degenerates. But if it does occur, pregnancy begins.

CONTRACEPTION AND CONCEPTION cont'd

The Pill

The safest, most reliable and most available pill is called the combination pill.

DESCRIPTION: Small pills which are taken for 20 or 21 days each month. Derivatives of estrogen and progesterone are combined in each pill, hence the name combination. The combination pills have a 3-fold effect: ovulation is inhibited (because FSH is inhibited by estrogen), the thickness of the cervial mucus is increased (by progesterone) so that sperm have trouble entering the uterus, and the uterine wall is made overly thick(by progesterone) so that implantation of the fertilized egg is hindered. The last 2 effects are back-up effects, because they back up resistance to pregnancy if ovulation should occur. Ovulation occurs if the pill being taken has too low a dosage of estrogen for you.

EFFECTIVENESS: When taken as directed, the combination pills have a .5% failure rate.

SIMPLICITY: You have to follow the 20 or 21 day regimen, starting on the 5th day of your period. If you forget a pill, take it as soon as you remember and use additional contraceptive measures for that cycle.

APPLICATION TIME: Unrelated to sexual intercourse; usually taken at the same time each day, with a meal or at bedtime for convenience.

REVERSIBILITY: If you want to become pregnant, stop the pill. If you ovulated regularly before taking the pill, you will probably become pregnant 2-5 months after stopping the pill If you ovulated rarely to begin with, the estrogen in the pills may have knocked your FSH level to a lower point so that ovulation may not resume for quite awhile. It can be made to start, so see a doctor.

SAFETY: The FDA first approved the pill in 1960. The longest time the pill has been taken by U.S. women is 12 years. Some doctors have women take it for 3-4 years at a time, with a 3-4 month break between. Other women simply take the pill until they choose to switch to another method more or less permanently. The Senate January, 1970 Hearings connected the pill with certain alleged health hazards; so far blood-clotting is the only well-established hazard. Unfortunately, a few weeks after these disclosures it was possible to predict that up to 100,000 women would be afflicted with unwanted pregnancies in the few months after the hearings. According to U.S. mortality statistics, 100,000 pregnancies would result in about 25 maternal deaths, whereas about 3 women per 100,000 pill users would die of blood clotting.Infant sexual abnormalities do not seem to be pill-related, but no long-term studies have been done.

SIDE EFFECTS: A side effect is any reaction of body change unrelated to the purpose for which the drug is taken:

Gastro-intestinal disturbances: nausea, bloated feeling. Usually goes away after 2 months - take with meals of just before bed to lessen or use an antacid.

Weight gain:All pills make you hungry. If you're concerned about your weight, better watch your diet. Weight gain can also be due to fluid retention. The doctor may give you a diuretic or change your brand of pills. An increase in migraine headaches or tension can also be due to fluid retention.

Breakthrough bleeding: This happens when there isn't enough hormone (either one) to support the lining of the uterus at a given point, and a little sloughs off. This may also occur if you miss a pill, since your hormone level is slightly lowered. Usually this side effect dissappears after 2 months. If it doesn't, you may need to switch pills.

Breast changes: Some tenderness, enlargement, secretion. Sometimes annoying, but not harmful.

Blood pressure: In susceptible individuals, a rise in blood pressure may occur.

Fatigue: This may be due to calcium loss, since the progesterone is to retain sodium and potassium while losing calcium. Estrogen enhances these effects.

Vaginitis:This does not always occur, but any pill may cause it. Vaginitis is a vaginal infection, and may be yeast, fungus or bacteria. Pills increase the sugar and water content in the vagina so that all atmospheric yeasts, bacteria or fungi find the vagina excellent to grow in. Have a doctor treat it right away, 'cause it is really annoying, and the treatment is simple.

Thromboembolitis and pulmonary embolism, i.e., blood-clotting.

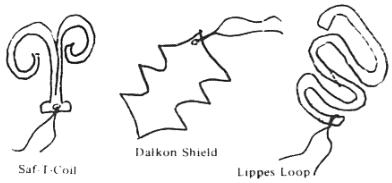
Nuero-ocular lesions. Women who have had or have any disease associated with poor circulation, or blood clotting, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, severe endocrine disorder, undiagnosed genital bleeding, recurrent jaundice of pregnancy, or a history of any form of cancer, SHOULD NOT TAKE ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES.

Cost: Visit to the doctor, or a clinic (see last Outlaw for local info), plus $1.50 to $2.50/month for pills. Consider a doctor's appointment at least $25, clinics are always less, sometimes free. Total is about $50 per year.

The IUD (Intrauterine Device)

DESCRIPTION: Gold, stainelss steel or radiopaque plastic devices in different shapes and sizes which are placed semi-permanently inside the uterus. 2 strings extend into the upper vagina so you can check that the device is still in place. Once the IUD is inserted by a doctor, nothing needs to be done other than weekly checking, unless 1) there are problems, and 2) you want to get pregnant. The IUD is a foreign body inside the uterus which acts as an irritant to it. Doctors do not know how it works, but they THINK that irritation of the uterus causes muscular contractions of the oviduct, causing the egg to move too quickly from ovary to uterus. This is bad for the egg, but doctors don't know if the egg becomes fertilized or not. The egg that is released may not be mature because of the speed with which it travels down the tube, and therefore won't implant in the uterine wall.

EFFECTIVENESS: Second only to the pill. With newer IUD's a failure rate of 1%; 3-5% with older ones, so get your doctor to change yours if you have an old one.



Saf-T-Coil Dalkon Shield Lippes Loop

SIMPLICITY: Needs to be inserted by a competent doctor. Perforation of the uterus, occurring in 1 out of 2000 women, has been found by the AMA to be primarily the result of faulty insertion. It is usually inserted on the last day of your menstrual period. The process is somewhat painful because the uterus is stretched a bit by the device. Try shallow panting to keep your mind off it. It doesn't take long anyhow, about 5 minutes. The doctor has already done a thorough examination (we hope) and has determined the size and shape of your uterus. The coil comes straightened out in a plastic tube like a straw, since the diameter of the cervical opening is the size of a thin straw. The doctor then gently (again, we hope), puts the tube into the vagina and up into the uterus thru the cervix. When in place, the coil is released and it springs into shape within the uterus. The plastic of the device retains a memory of its shape even when it has been stretched in the tube.

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APPLICATION TIME: After pregnancy or during menstruation. Can remain in place for years, although it should be checked every 6 months by a doctor.
REVERSIBILITY: A doctor must remove it. If it hasn't ruptured the uterus, chances of becoming pregnant are the same as before using the IUD.
SAFETY: Doctors maintain sterile technique when inserting the IUD so that danger of infection is kept at a minimum. Inflammatory diseases, experienced by 2-4% of women using the IUD, can be treated with anti-biotics while the IUD is in place.
SIDE EFFECTS:
1) The major drawback is the 10-12% expulsion rate. More women who have not had pregnancies expel it than do women who have had one or more pregnancies. If you expel the IUD however, it can be put in again and your chances of expulsion do not increase. The reason for checking the device each week is pertinent here. When it begins to be expelled, it straightens out and cannot always be felt as it passes thru the cervix. So, if you feel a bit of plastic at the tip of the cervix as well as the 2 strings, call your doctor.
2) More mentrual cramps. If you have bad menstrual cramps before going on the IUD, this is a negative indication for this method. The heavier periods and more cramping that go with the first 5-6 months of using the IUD are the result both of a thicker uterine lining and the efforts of your body to rid itself of a foreign body.
3) Breakthrough bleeding. This is from irritation of the uterus. It may be corrected by changing the shape of your IUD.
ADVANTAGES: The IUD is very freeing, psychologically. Nothing to remember to do but check it once a week. If you become pregnant on the IUD, you can carry the baby to term without removing the device; in fact, if a doctor removes it within the first 8 weeks of the pregnancy, a miscarriage will result 2 out of 3 times. But, don't ever try to remove the IUD yourself, unless you want a perforated crervix.
COST: An IUD is $15 at Barnes. It is undoubtedly higher at a private doctor

Vaginal Spermicides

Vaginal spermicides are sperm-killing chemicals inserted in the vagina shortly before intercourse. They are available in three forms: foams, creams and jellies. Since the creams and jellies often fail to spread evenly, they are less effective than the foam.

Foam is easily purchased in any drug store, without prescription. It is sold in an aerosol can along with a special applicator.

To use the contraceptive foam, a woman first shakes the can and then fills the applicator by pushing the open end of the applicator tube down onto the nozzle of the container. The foam rises to fill the applicator which the woman then inserts into her vagina while lying down. Foam must be inserted not more than one hour before intercourse. Also, if the woman gets up from the bed or goes to the toilet after insertion of a vaginal foam but before intercourse another applicator-full of spermicide must be inserted.

There are two problems with the use of foam. Some women complain of messiness i.e. the leakage of foam from the vagina during or after sexual intercourse.

Perhaps more important: ALL VAGINAL SPERMICIDES HAVE A HIGH FAILURE RATE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED BY WOMEN WHO MUST NOT BECOME PREGNANT. The vaginal spermicide is not as effective as the diaphragn used with jelly, or the condom. It does have the advantage of being obtainable without prescription, and without a visit to a doctor.

Some men and women are allergic to one or several brands of vaginal spermicides.

Should a vaginal contraceptive fail, the baby is in no way affected.

Cost: A foam "kit" (can of foam plus applicator) costs about $4.50. Refills of the foam alone sell for about 50 cents lessthan the complete kit. A can of foam contains about 20 applications.

The Condom

The condom, or rubber is a sheath worn on the penis during sexual intercourse. It is also known as a prophylactic, a safe, or a French letter. Most condoms manufactured today are made of thin, strong latex rubber; condoms made from animal membrane are also available.

The condom must be worn throughout sexual intercourse, since pregnancy can result from an early, unexpected ejaculation. The rubber should not be pulled completely tight over the penis to catch ejaculated semen. Care must be taken not to tear the rubber with finger nails, rings or any rough object.

The condom should be checked immediately after removal. If for some reason the comdom has burst, the woman should immediately insert an applicator-full of vaginal spermicide into her vagina.

Condoms should never be kept in a wallet or pocket since the combination of moisture and heat provided by contact with the body deteriorates and eventually rots the condom. Without excessive heat or moisture, condoms can be stored for up to two years. Vaseline or any kind of petroleum jelly or oil should never be applied to rubber condoms, since these materials destroy rubber. Condoms should be bought only from drug stores, pharmaceutical companies or family planning agencies. Those sold in men's washrooms, gas stations, or by peddlers are likely to be of inferior quality. Condoms can be bought without prescription. They cost about 50 cents each.

There exists the widespread misconception that the condom is an unreliable method of contraceptive when compared to other methods. In fact, when properly used (for every intercourse) it is as effective as the diaphragm and jelly method.

The condom does have an important disadvantage-- it is used by the male partner alone. The man must be relied upon to use the condom carefully.

Many men claim that the condom dulls sexual pleasure. Physiologically, this claim is highly questionable. Modern condoms are extremely thin and transmit sensation very well. Men who insist that the condom interferes significantly with sexual sensation are usually refusing to accept responsibility for birth control.

The condom, either along with the use of foam by the woman or alone, is the best birth control method for occasional or unexpected sexual intercourse.

Rhythm

The rhythm method is simply abstinence from sexual intercourse on those days of the menstrual cycle when a woman is most likeky to become pregnant. It is highly unreliable, and can be made even more so by irregular periods, recent miscarriage or childbirth, breastfeeding, or emotional problems. If the rhythm method is adhered to, the resulting frustration may mess up both partners' sexual responses. If it is not followed rigorously, a woman will become pregnant from having intercourse when she should have abstained.

CONTINUED ON PG. 15

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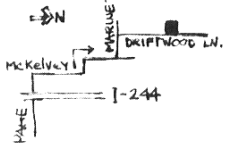

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TUPAMAROS : Another People's War ?

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY (LNS) — In one of the most spectacular prison breaks on record, 106 Tupamaros — including some of the organization's most important leaders — escaped from the maximum security Punta Carretas jail on September 6.

The escape came just five weeks after 38 Tupamaros crawled out of the women's prison through a drainage pipe and — like their male comrades — vanished into this city of a million and a half people.

None of the revolutionaries have been recaptured, though there are some 12,000 soldiers and police deployed in the search. Tanks sit at strategic positions around the city as soldiers cordon off entire blocks for house-to-house searches. Helicopters are also being used at the [illegible] roadblocks thrown up throughout the city.

In the midst of all this, the Tupamaros managed to [illegible] British ambassador Geoffrey Jackson whom they [illegible] months in the People's Jail. Jackson [illegible] as a hostage in early efforts to force the government to release the prisoners who just escaped. An MLN press release (the Tupamaros usually sign their documents "Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional — Tupamaros") said they were granting Jackson amnesty since there was no longer any point in holding him.

The 106 Tupamaros — plus five other prisoners — escaped through a tunnel that led to a house in front of the prison. According to the owner of the house, an armed unit of the MLN seized the building hours before the first prisoner with an improvised miner's lamp tied around his head emerged from the tunnel. Ten hours later everyone was out.

The mechanics of one aspect of the escape route has been revealed, namely, how all the prisoners got to the cell where the entrance of the tunnel was. They had meticulously scraped away the mortar between the bricks separating the cells so that small openings were prepared that enabled them to move from cell to cell.

The operation had its touch of Tupamaro humor. At the entrance of the tunnel prison officials found a metal sign resembling those used by the City of Montevideo in the streets. This one said: MLN Traffic Department — Please Keep To The Left.

While the Tupamaros made their break, police and military forces had been drawn to the other side of the city by disturbances in a working-class section called "The Hill." Most of the people who live there are workers in the meat plants and are known for their militancy and sympathy to the MLN. Buses were set on fire and police and military units arriving on the scene were stopped by spikes in the road and occasional sniper fire.

Leaflets passed out at the time were signed by two unions in conflict with the plants, suggesting that the action in the streets was connected to these labor struggles. While military, police and public attention was concentrated on "The Hill," the Tupamaros inside the prison and some 200 outside — according to one press estimate — carried out the escape.

Given the fumbling incompetence of the government and the tactical brilliance of the Tupamaros, most people here felt that sooner or later the MLN prisoners would escape.

One long-time prison guard recently confided to a resident of the area: "They told us they were going to leave without firing a shot before the elections and that nobody could stop them. And that's the way it was."

The escape came just two months before a scheduled presidential election that finds the country more polarized than it has been since the bloody civil wars that lasted throughout the last quarter of the 19th century. A coalition of left forces, called the Frente Amplio and modeled after Allende's coalition in Chile, has been given a fair chance of winning the election.

Pacheco Areco, the incumbent president who has assumed practically dictatorial powers during the past three years, has further defied the country's democratic traditions by placing himself up for re-election, despite a constitutional clause prohibiting this. Pacheco has arranged for the question of re-election also to be on the ballot.

But as the election campaign gathers momentum, so also does the terror and repression. Five student and labor activists have been murdered in the past three months, newspapers supporting the Frente Amplio have been closed down periodically, and "illegal" demonstrations and meetings have been dispersed with brutal force and arbitrary arrests.

The terror has led some Uruguayans to refer to the "Guatamalization" of their country, in reference to the daily slaughter carried out by the government and other right-wing forces in that Central American nation. Although the killing in Uruguay does not approach the level of many other countries of the continent, Uruguay's recent political history has been less violent than that of most countries and people here are frightened by recent developments.

The appearance of a well-organized right-wing terrorist youth group called Uruguayan Youth of the People (JUP) comes at a time when similar groups have sprung up in Santo Domingo, Chile and Mexico. Also disturbingly familiar is the use of false documents and bogus press releases attributing the murder of innocent people to revolutionary organizations. This bears a similarity to some of the more sophisticated aspects of terrorist organizations such as MANO in Guatemala and the Death Squadron in Brazil. Many of these organizations are believed to have CIA links.

In August of 1970 officials at the U.S. embassy in Montevideo confidently predicted that the Tupamaros had reached the peak of their strength. For a while, the prediction seemed accurate. There was a popular wave of revulsion against the Tupamaros' execution of U.S. police adviser Dan Mitrione, a number of key Tupamaros had just been captured and many of the actions carried out by the MLN lacked clear targets and resulted in serious losses of cadre and materiel.

But the capture of top leaders such as Raul Sendic a year ago created a new wave of recruits to the organization and gave a new generation of leadership opportunity to develop. Sendic, who became a popular leader when he organized sugar cane workers in the early 60's, was one of the 106 who escaped.

The Tupamaros have given their qualified support to the Frente Amplio and its existence has given the MLN — behind its numerous fronts — a chance to work politically among the people in a way they were unable to do before the election campaign. The qualification in their support is that they will not lay down their arms as long as the U.S. (which has spent half a million dollars in the past two years training Uruguayan police) and its allies use force or the threat of force against the Uruguayan people.

The threat has taken a very definite shape in the form of the military regimes in neighboring Brazil and Argentina.

A recent article in the semi-official Argentinian magazine Confirmado confides deliberately vague fears of an "external enemy utilizing political pretexts, taking over Uruguay and submitting this nation (Argentina) to armed blackmail, at the mercy of international pressures." Under such circumstances, the article states, it would be necessary for Argentina "to break the knot choking its throat."

The Brazilian press has been more explicit, equating a Frente Amplio victory with a Tupamaro seizure of power and declaring such a condition intolerable to the security of Brazil. Most ominous of all was a recent announcement by Brazil that its army, navy and air force would be conducting maneuvers along the Urguayan border beginning in November and lasting until the end of March.

Uruguay's presidential election is November 28, with the newly elected government scheduled to take power in March.

Marx & Christ

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA (LNS) — Colombia is officially "consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus" in a yearly ceremony. This year's consecration was presided over by Colombia's President Misael Pastrana. At the annual Sacred Heart festival he declared that "faith in the Sacred Heart is the only hope for those who live in misery."

This declaration was promptly answered by a group of Catholic priests and laymen from various poorer sections of Colombia's capital, Bogota. They wrote that President Pastrana's "angelic rhetoric" tried to make the poor think more of heaven than of solving the concrete problems of human existence. One signer has already been kicked out of his parish. Lay statements supporting the priests' telegram were immediately circulated.

One telegram signer, Father Gustavo Perex, asserted that it was important to "de-sacramentalize the almost magical control the Church has over people." He maintained that Christians should work with others in the establishment of a socialist state in Colombia. He felt that there was no contradiction for a Christian to use Marxism as a method to analyze society and as a basis to structure government and plan the economy.

Baseballs & Poverty

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI (LNS) — Virginia Pierre sits in a huge room under a corrugated steel roof in the capital city of Haiti and makes baseballs.

On a good day, she produces 104 baseballs and earns about $3. That makes her a comparatively well-off woman in a nation in which the minimum daily wage is $1 a day and the per-capita income is less than $100 a year.

Most of the baseballs used in the U.S. are made in Haiti because labor is so cheap. According to the U.S. Embassy in Haiti 7,007,465 baseballs and softballs worth $3,262,581 were manufactured in Haiti last year. According to the New York Times, American Airlines estimates that chartered aircraft carry 100,000 baseballs a month to the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Baseball as a sport is unknown on the island.

Baseballs are one of the major products in Haiti's transformation industry. Parts for baseballs, clothing, electronic equipment, shoes, wallets, stuffed animals and other products are shipped to Haiti from the U.S., assembled, and shipped back.

For seven years, Virginia Pierre has worked for Tomar Industries, one of the nine baseball plants in Port-au-Prince, a city of 240,000. She is one of the best workers of the 200 women who work cramped together at identical benches. The average woman turns out 3½ dozen baseballs a day and earns $1.40 to $1.50, an average of 3 to 3½ cents per ball.

The Tomar plant makes 20 types of baseballs and softballs for the Rawlings Company of St. Louis. Rawlings sends the parts — centers (yarn tightly woven around a core), leather covers (two to a ball) and white or colored thread. It gets back completed products.

Despite the large number of workers, the factory is almost silent. There is little talk or interchange between the women.

"These people are serious about their work," said Jules Tomar of Ventnor, N.J., who owns the plant, "and they are good workers."

LATIN AMERICA

Making the World Safe for Democracy

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA (LNS) — Gulf Oil, U.S. Steel, and other benefactors of "democracy" should soon be returning to Bolivia.

The government of reform-minded nationalist Juan Torres was toppled in late August by a coalition of right-wing political parties and military officers. Seven tanks rolled through the capital city of La Paz and seized the Presidential Palace on August 24, putting an end to three days of resistance by miners and students against elements of the Bolivian army who had deserted to the coup.

Over a hundred people were killed in the fighting and close to a thousand are now in jail. The coalition government which installed in power Colonel Hugo Banzer Sanchex, a military expert trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, includes the Falangists, a conservative party that represents big landowners; the National Revolutionary Movement (NRM), an anti-communist nationalist group; and the right-wing of the military.

Coups are nothing new to Bolivia, which has seen over 150 different coups in the past 100 years. Juan Torres himself seized power in a coup on October 7, 1970, supproted by Bolivia's revolutionary student movement and the militant union movement led by the miners in the world's largest tin mines.

In the days following the October coup, Torres permitted students to seize radio stations. They broadcast Che Cuevara's speeches and writings as well as other programs about socialism and guerrilla struggle. Torres also threw the U.S. Peace Corps out of the country, allowed students to seize the U.S. cultural centers around the country and was thinking about reestablishing relations with Cuba.

When the miner's union demanded better wages and living conditions Torres nationalized a large mine owned by the U.S. Steel Corporation, provided an opportunity for effective worker control of COMIBOL (the state mining corporation) which controls 90 per cent of the Bolivian mines, and invited Soviet technicians to modernize the mines in order to reduce industrial accidents and increase production. Plans were also being made to construct tin and antimony smelters in Bolivia that would make the country less dependent on British and U.S. smelters, which make huge profits from Bolivia's mineral wealth.

Besides nationalizing U.S. Steel, Torres denied other U.S. corporations commercial power within the country. For example, all of Gulf Oil's concessions had been nationalized in 1969, and the Torres government paid Gulf compensation money according to a special agreement. But when Gulf demanded exclusive rights to commercial distribution of oil in Bolivia as part of the compensation, Torres refused.

Torres had successfully averted two previous coup attempts by mobilizing miners, peasants and students into strikes anddemonstrations. This time, however, mobilization was not enough.

When several right-wing radio stations around the country announced the start of the uprising in the city of Santa Cruz on August 20 and compared it to the Spanish revolt of Francisco Franco in 1939 "who anihilated red extremism to implant a free and nationalist fatherland," the people of La Paz surged into the plaza in front of the Presidential palace to demand arms from Torres. His reply was "the arms will appear when we are organized."

For months Torres had been resisting popular demands for weapons. The armed forces opposed the creation of a popular militia, and Torres didn't want a conflict, especially when his chiefs of staff said their loyalty was assured if he didn't give arms to the people. He told workers who wanted arms that they should not push him, or the military would be alarmed.

Torres finally dicided to arm the people after Gen. Luis Reque Teran, an army commander, asked for his resignation on August 23. Only 24 hours earlier Teran had come to the Presidential Palace to proclaim his absolute loyalty.

But Torres was too late. Almost the entire country had been taken and most of the army had gone over to the coup. Fierce resistance did continue in some areas. Miners managed to recover a portion of the mining city or Oruro in a bloody battle, but wereunable to reach La Paz where a decisive battle was being fought for control of a strategic hill. Despite three or four strafings from the air force that was in Banzer's coalition, it looked for a while as if the hill would be regained from Banzer's forces, and Torres announced over the radio that victory was near. But a regiment which had remained inactive during the early stages of the fighting went over to the coup. Seven of their tanks cleared the way straight to the Presidential Palace.

Fifteen minutes before the arrival of the tanks Torres fled the Palaceand tookrefuge in the Peruvian embassy, leaving a lieutenant and six soldiers behind. When the tanks arrived at 9 p.m. they met with no resistance.

For once, even the American mass media acknowledged evidence of U.S. involvement in the coup.

Forty-eight hours before the Santa Cruz uprising, the U.S. embassy in La Paz instructed its personnel and all American citizens residing in Bolivia to store food and not to leave their homes for the next few days.

Another indication of U.S. involvement was reported in an August 29 Washington Post dispatch from Santa Cruz. According to the report, U.S. Air Force Major Robert J. Lundin supplied Banzer's forces with his own radio system when Banzer's communication lines to the capital broke down during the fighting. Nominally, Lundin's assignment was that of a pilot trainer, although it's reported that he's been in with the right-wing coalition for the past six months. Banzer, who was exiled to Argentina about six months ago for anti-government activity, reportedly crossed the border back into Bolivia and met with Lundin in Santa Cruz on several occasions prior to the coup.

Banzer's regime has been quick to open the country to U.S. corporations. According to Business Week, September 11, 1971:

"Bolivia's new military regime is dusting off the red carpet for foreign investors, after two previous governments had sent most U.S. businessmen packing." Banzer plans to revise investment laws to revive the flow of foreign capital that dried up after the Gulf Oil expropriations in 1969. The investment laws are aimed at oil and mining. Within 60 days, the La Paz government plans to call for bids on development of the massive but isolated iron and manganese deposits near the border with Paraguay and Argentine. Bolivia wants to keep 51 per cent control of the venture.

Rolando Prada, the new manager of the state oil agency, says that a new promotional oil law also aims to bring foreign companies vack to Bolivia. Welcome back, Gulf Oil.

Draining Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (LNS) — In the next ten years, Exmibal, the Guatemalan subsidiary of the U.S.-owned Hanna Mining Corporation and the International Nickel Corporation, will remove around a billion dollars in nickel from that country in return for $230,000 in "royalties" and taxes. In signing a recent agreement, Guatemalan military dictator Carlos Arana Osorio praised himself for setting Guatemala on the road to prosperity. By 1975, he predicts, Guatemala will be "one of the major nickel exporters in the world."

Arana ignored protest from the Guatemalan School of Economics which has condemned the agreement for bankrupting the economy. Arana has yet to explain how Exmibal's nickel extractions will bolster the economy since the company has been legally excused from paying income taxes since 1968, and through another tailor-made 1969 law has permission to put limitless amounts of money in banks outside of Guatemala.

The Economic School presented a plan for Exmibal to pay $.50 on each dollar of extracted nickel, but Arana maintains that the royalty plan will be more profitable.

TVA ADVANCE DROWNS HOMES

Chota, the sacred capital of the Cherokee Nation, may soon be under water. Somay Tuskegee Town, birthplace of Sequoyag, the Cherokee who spent 12 years inventing an 85 character alphabet for his tribe which enabled them to publish the first Indian newspaper in the 1820's. And Tenasee, the Indian village from which the state of Tennessee took its name.

In their place will be a 17,000 acre lake, part of the Tennesee Valley Authority Complex. Later, perhaps, it would be surrounded by an industrial park. The Tellico project, which would remake a 33 mile stretch of the Little Tennessee River, is scheduled for completion in 1975.

The Cherokees have been fighting TVA expansion for six years. The government is going ahead with its plans anyway.

Besides destroying the Cherokee homeland, the project would endanger three species of fish and destroy a unique waterfowl habitat. The Little Tennessee River could be polluted with mercury and dangerous pesticides.

teddy zapped

NEW YORK(LNS)-- Gus Grey Mountain and five others charged with a felony for painting "Return Alcatraz" on a statue of Theodore Roosevelt here after U.S. marshals expelled the Indian community from the island in San Francisco Bay had charges dropped and plan to sue the Museum of Natural History $498 "for damages".

Commissioned by the state of New York to honor one of its most illustrious polliticians, the statue depicted a broad shouldered, chest out, Teddy Roosevelt with a black man kneeling at his feet and an Indian standing meekly at his side. The statue greets every visitor to the museum of Natural History where it is located in front of the building.

Reporting the episode, Village Voice writer Suzan Shown pointed to the followin words of Roosevelt:

"The most ultimately righteous of all wars is a war with savages...I don't go so far as to think the only good Indian is a dead Indian, but I believe nine out of ten are, and I shouldn't inquire too closely into the case of the tenth."

The World OF business

1.

Blood is a business. People who need money sell it for $5 - $25 a pint. The wholesaler then gives it a 100% mark-up and sells it to the hospital. The hospital does the same. So the blood reaches the patient for between $30 - $100 a pint. A mother who hemorrhages may need up to 20 pints while a person with open heart surgery may need 12-15 pints. "The mosquito," D.H. Lawrence once said, "sucks my blood. But at least he doesnt put it in the bank."

2.

A lot of bank loan officers are getting mighty frustrated. The default rates among student recipients of federally insured education loans are commonly running at 4 to 6% versus an average of less than 1% for ordinary auto, home-improvement and other comsumer loans. This is especially true in California. The Bank of Amerika reports that some 15% of its federally insured student loans never get repaid. The bankers have lots of trouble tracking down a borrower after she or he has graduated or moved away. And the loans are not backed up by any kind of collateral. One trusted loan administrator in Illinois said "If the kid doesn't pay up, what are we going to do, repossess his diploma?"

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DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (LNS)-- "Your Excellency," bagan the letter addressed to President Julius Nyuere of Tanzania, "in this age, those who reign over this world are exposed to the permanent danger of subversive Communistic riots... The capital invested by sovereigns in their own country does not represent any security in the event of such heavy buffets of fate." What Nuyere should do, the letter advised, was invest in a secret numbered account in a Swiss bank, namely the Rheinkapital GmbH, Engadinstrasse 8, Chur, from which the letter came. "We are looking forward," it concluded, "to receiving your remittance soon."

The letter couldn't have been sent to a less likely customer. Nyerere is probably the most Spartan of African heads of state, with almost no tangible assests and a monthly salary of about $570. His small home belongs to the state and he has no car of his own. And as a confirmed socialist who recently nationalized all the buildings in his country worth more than $14,000, Nuyerere is in considerably more danger of riots by capitalists than the left.

"In any case," said a cheerful aide to President Nuyerere in Tanzania, "We don't expect any buffets of fate around here in the near future."

JACKSON AUTOPSY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF .. 15

The first autopsy report on George Jackson has been issued. It is in conflict with the original report and gives substance to the claims made by other prisoners that Jackson was murdered.

The report said that the bullet struck Jackson in the back, passed upward and exited through the top of his skull. The original report said that a guard in a tower shot Jackson in the head as he ran in a crouched position.

This new autopsy supports the claim that Jackson was murdered. Prisoners who were with Jackson contend that guards shot him while he was lying down and then took him to the yard so that it would appear he was attempting to escape.

Jackson was killed because of the active part he played in the liberation of the thinking of confined prisoners (and black americans) and the symbol of prison revolution that he had become.

BLACK G.I. CHARGED WITH FRAGGING

FORT ORD, CAL. (LNS) – Billy Smith, a black GI, is being court martialed at Fort Ord, accused by the Army of killing two officers in Vietnam. Smith faces the death penalty if found guilty.

This will be the first court martial in the U.S. concerning a fragging, although they are becoming increasingly more common. In the Americal division, in I Corps, there is said to be one a week.

The Army's direct evidence against Billy Smith is simply that a grenade pin was found in his pocket, after an illegal search. There is no way to tie this pin in with the grenade handle which was found at the scene of the incident with which Billy Smith is charged. In fact, almost every GI has access to grenades.

But Billy Smith is poor, black, hates the war, hates the army, and has frequently shown what his CO considers a "bad attitude" toward the slaughter of Vietnamese people.

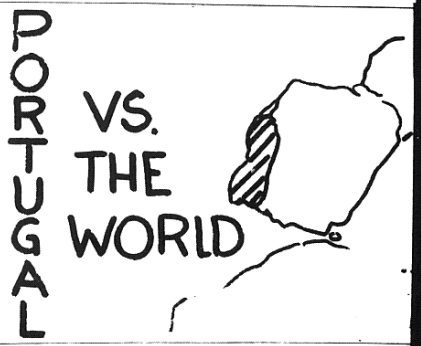
For more information, contact the Billy Smith Defense Committee, 288 Alvaredo St., Monterey, California. Phone 373-2305.

Portugal's fascist government is growing more and more concerned over domestic opposition to its war against liberation fighters in Portugal's African colonies. Political arrests are reported to have doubled.

The Coimbra Technical University has been closed because of student protests. 300 police patrol the campus. A group of students who were refused permission to see the Minister of Education stoned the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. At Tancos Air Base, eleven aircraft were destroyed by people sympathetic to the anti-colonial movement.

A Portugese military chaplain, Rev. Mario Pais de Oliviera, is on trial and faces up to twelve years in prison for advocating peace in the colony of Guinea-Bissau.

In Brussles, a group of Portuguese lieutenants, three of whom deserted rather than fight in Africa, denounced NATO (U.S.) support for Potugal's colonial wars. They said Portugal was using helicopters from the Republic of South Africa in its fight against rebels in the colonies of Angola and Mozambique.



"WHITES ONLY" INDICT ANGELA 'its only fair'

Three of the five San Marin County judges who chose the 1970 grand jury that indicted Angela Davis for murder, kidnap, and conspiracy have admitted belonging to the "whites only" Fraternal Organization of Elks. Angela and her lawyers charged that they systematically excluded blacks,poor people and youth from the grand jury that indicted her. One of the judges, examined by Angela on August 4th, called the Black Panthers "the most blatant racists since Adolph Hitler." Another judge said that young people "have a nihilistic attitude towards older people... they repudiate the puritan protestant virtues of hard work... they repudiate the establishment views on drugs and sex... they have unkempt hair and dirty clothes..."

SALINAS, CALIF. (LNS) – Judge Stanley Lawson of Monterey County Superior Court pulled a revolver and "held it in readiness" during an August courtroom scuffle involving two Soledad Prison inmates.

The judge drew the pistol at a time when the defendants were heavily shackled both hand and foot. Judge Lawson said he never actually pointed the gun at anyone. He took it from his bench drawer after both inmates "started cursing and attempted to escape."

He claims that his action showed no prejudice against inmates Edward Whiteside and Raymond Martinez, who face charges of assaulting a prison guard. Their attorney has filed a motion to disqualify Lawson. He argued that the defendents could not receive a "fair, unbiased, or unprejudiced hearing in court" because of the incident.

Lawson said that he bagan keeping the revolver after the August 7, 1970 Marin County Courthouse shoot-out in which Judge Harold Haley and three others were slain. "I do not intend to go the way of...Judge Haley without a battle," he said.

GUN TOTIN' JUDGE

CONTINUED FROM PG. 11

The Diaphragm

DESCRIPTION: A diaphragm is made of soft rubber in the shape of a shallow cup, with a flexible metal spring forming a circular outer edge. It comes in a variety of sizes. About 1 tsp. of cream or jelly is put in the shallow cup, around the rim and on the outside. The cup is then pressed together and inserted into the upper 1/3 of the vagina, over the cervix and snugly behind the pubic bone. For extra protection, put in some more cream. When the diaphragm is in place correctly, neither you nor your partner should be able to feel it during intercourse.

EFFECTIVENESS: 95-98% effective depending on 1) effectiveness of cream or jelly and 2) proper fit and proper care. Do not use vaseline on it, as this corrodes the rubber. Check regularly for holes, wash carefully after use. Blot dry and dust with talc. Do not boil it.

SIMPLICITY: You need a medical exam to be fitted and a prescription to buy it. It isn't hard to learn how to use it, but one should feel OK about handling one's genitals. It should be put in place not more than 3 hours before intercourse and left in for at least 6 hours afterwards. It can be left in for 24 hrs., but if you have intercourse again you need more cream or jelly. Application can be made by either partner.

REVERSIBILITY: Don't use it if you want to become pregnant.

COMFORT: Discharge of cream or jelly can be a nuisance. Try different brands, or use a tampax. There is less leakage with foam.

COST: Diaphragm costs about $4.50. An examination is about $15-25 at a private doctor, less at clinics. Jelly cream foam vary in price. In total, about $56 per year.

Coitus Interruptus

Coitus interruptus, also known as "withdrawal" or "being careful", means interrupted sexual intercourse. When the male feels his ejaculation coming on, he withdraws his penis before ejaculating.

This is a highly unreliable form of birth control, since at least 50% of all men expel some semen before their final climax. Also, sperm cells deposited on the woman's external genital area (either as the man enters or withdraws) can move upward into the vagina and uterus. Contrary to popular belief, the hymen need not be broken for pregnancy to occur.

There are several other disadvantages to the use of withdrawal. Both partners, in their desire for satisfaction, may at the last minute decide to forget about withdrawal.

Also, women often take longer to reach orgasm than men. Thus withdrawal often means frustration for the woman unless masturbation or clitoral manipulation brings the woman to orgasm.

Aside from the simple factor of timing, the woman may fear that the male will not withdraw before ejaculating. Concentrating on the possibility of an unwanted pregnancy is not conducive to sexual enjoyment.

In essence, coitus interruptus should only be used in unexpected intercourse, when a condom or vaginal foam is not available.

"Morning After" Injection

If a woman is given a large dose of natural estrogen within 24 hours of sexual intercourse, implantation of a fertilized egg (if there is one) is disrupted. Such natural estrogen, called stilbestrol, is commonly given to rape victims. Not all gynecologists are willing to use estrogen for this purpose. It causes severe vomiting and nausea, and should not be administered casually.

In the case of a ruptured condom or in case of unexpected intercourse at a time when a woman is highly likely to conceive (in the middle of her menstrual cycle, about 14 days before her next period) it may be desirable to search out a gynecologist who is willing to give a dose of estrogen.

Material in this article is taken largely from the "Birth Control Handbook" put out at McGill University. The handbook is much more complete and detailed than we have space to be, and we recommend it highly. To obtain a large number of copies, write to: Birth Control Handbook, McGill Students' Society, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal 112, Quebec, Canada. Single copies are available, FREE, at Left Bank Books, 6246 Delmar and at the Outlaw office, 554 Limit.

Another good reference is "Our Bodies, Ourselves", put out by the Boston Women's Health Collective; available at Left Bank Books for $.35.

DEAR OUTLAW:

Somewhere he is still Smiling
Still Stoned--
Still happy--
The greedy little imp
Who showed me
A little more
Reality
(Thru a window
pane--!)
With a Red "S"
Gleaming on his shirt
(Superman [illegible] never be hurt)
Even when they play inside the
Dirt
Words "Rip OFF" "NARC"
"Orange Wedge" [illegible] Sundays
at the [illegible]
Leather Jacket
Nickel Packet
Good Bye [illegible]
Good Bye
from
bread & butter

MORE TO TELL –

Dear bread and butter

The last [illegible] of the Outlaw carried an article on downers and about a young brother [illegible] Stokes, who O.D.'d on morphine recently. There are several adjustments to be made now that we've had a chance to talk to some people present at the incident.

Eugene [illegible] died of Morphine. The people with him that night did try to revive him and stayed with him from when they found him unconscious. As one of his friends said "when a brother's in trouble you don't desert him". There is a strong "brotherhood", or at least the talk and air of it, amoung downer freaks. Which still doesn't refute the fact that downers are shit; it only serves to hide the true nature of a bad drug scene which is separating and destroying many people.

The function downers perform is to wipe out feelings of brotherhood and sisterhood by creating a desire to feel good. Downer freaks are into their own trip, and so have no reason to, and don't, get into and work toward building a growing community. The feeling of "brotherhood" or "community" which some speak of amoung downer heads and junkies is born of necessity and is closed tight to different points of view. It's a one way street where the people wear blinders and noone who lets them keep walking that way is really their brother, sister, or friend.

the Outlaw

I'M O

SPEED KILLS. It's true. People have been taking speed ever since it was developed before World War Two. How many people have you ever met who have been taking Speed for as much as ten years? Six years? A few three and four year veterans are around, but not in very good shape. EVEN SMACK FREAKS HAVE A LONGER LIFE SPAN. Speed kills. The reason most kids don't notice it is because they have young, healthy bodies that can take a lot of stress and strain before they finally give in. Speed activates the entire body and forces it to race at high rates of speed for long periods of time. The larger the dose, the greater the strain. The smaller the dose, the smaller the strain. This is why Speed can be legitimately prescribed in minute doses (in diet pills, pep pills, ect.) for several months without apparent [illegible]. A lot of speed puts a great strain on the circulatory system and often causes aneurism (ballooning) in the [illegible] vessels.

COCAINE (Coke, Snow, Girl, "C") is obtained naturally from the dried leaves to the "Erythroxylon Coca," The Divine Plant of the Incas, and synthetically in Cocaine Hydrochloride. Usually the cocaine you get on the street has been cut with a variety of things, quinine, heroin or procaine. Procaine (Novocaine) is the most widely used buffer because it adds the "Freeze". Medically coke is a fairly effective local anesthetic for areas like eyes, nose, throat or fingers, mostly used by dentists.

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THE SPEC SHOP

The average optician's store is a real drag, right? Of course we're right. It's usually a dull, dry, nowhere trip with very little fashion, if any, an equally discouraging lack of selection, and the guy behind the counter isn't much to shout about either because he really doesn't understand why you don't want horn-rimmed cheaters with tortoise shell frames.

The Spec Shop, however, is not the average optician's store. We have hundreds of exciting, mind-blasting frames and lenses that are an absolute joy to see the world through. Frames you can touch and feel. Frames you can try on and love. And what's more, there is no one to bother you until you've got a question that needs answering and even then it's no bother – not to us.

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Bring it on in. We're here from ten until seven weekdays and Saturday until four.

UNUSUAL EYEGLASSES

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NLY DYING

Speed actually enables years of ageing and deterioration to be squeezed into a few weeks or months. In addition, Speed freaks often suffer an acute state of paranoia. Friends who used to take Speed imagined that people were staring at them through windows whenever they weren't looking. The natural uneasiness-nervousness that comes from Speed is intensified by fear of getting caught or busted.

Kids who are on Speed make a big mistake that is common to hard drug users. Speed messes up their heads so they take more speed to straighten themselves out. Of course, the end result is only increased confusion, anxiety and decreased mental capacities. Another proven effect of Speed is eventual damage to brain functions; people who once had full control of the English language find themselves unable to remember proper words, and even have diffuculty in speaking. Not all hard drugs do this-- but Speed will.

Appetite is non-existant. Food is a big drag and it is almost impossible to eat solids. Sleep is also very difficult if not impossible, during the run. Both lack of appetite and inability to sleep are side effects of speed; the body becomes very wasted when no nourishment or chance for sleep-rejuvination takes place.

The liver and kidneys, which filter impurities from the system, are forced to over- work. This creates a situation which is like operating a complex water pump and filter system without water. It just burns up. Because of the massive stimulation of the nervous system by Amphetamines and because appetite and sleep patterns are disturbed, an eventual state of toxic psyshosis often occurs. This is usually characterized by hallucinations, tremendous panic or fear reactions, with added waves of despondency and depression. During this period, it is extremely tempting to avoid the hard comedown by shooting up again or dropping more speed. By the third or fourth day of continuous use the chemical starts taking over, everything seems unimportant.

Cocaine far more than heroin and other opiates has many romantic lores and tales. The natives of Peru chew the leaves and are able to carry heavy burdens for long distances without tiring. Pig mine owners often give miners cocaine leaves so they won't feel the pain of being underground for long hours under extremely poor working conditions. Coke put on the clitoris or the head of the penis is said to heighten sexual pleasure. Because of it's scarcity, the myths have grown to levels of fantasy.

During the weed famine, there has been some pretty large quantities of coke around, usually in grams from a low of $45 to a high of $75 - one of the highest-priced drugs you can buy on the street. It's a white Crystalline powder, and it can be snorted or shot up.

Small amounts cause a mild initial rush, followed by a sort of speedy, tingling sensation which lasts about an hour. Larger doses cause heavier rushes and exagerated reflex actions. Its effects are classified as a mixture of stimulant and depressant

The dangers of Cocaine are very subtle but very lethal. After large hits,medium to heavy depression periods of 2 to 3 days set in, which causes the basis of establishing a need for the drug. Shooting large amounts or just a good hit of "U.S.P." WILL EITHER COLLAPSE RESPIRATORY FUNCTIONS OR JUST PLAIN FREEZE YOUR HEART. Habituation with coke is not as serious as with heroin or opium but relapses are much more common for the addict is less conscious of condition and has less of a desire to be cured. Overdoses of coke cause fault in breathing, bursting of blood vessels, convulsions and coma. Slight overdoses are usually treated with Barbituates (Warning – they are far more dangerous then coke under these conditions). Over doses are hard to dig until almost too late because the physical reactions don't occur until much later.

COCAINE IS A DEATH DRUG

Chicago Regional Headquarters
Midwest Dope Dealers Association

DOPE SCOPE 17

Here we have yer dope scope.
We try to print information on the available dope in town as accuratly as possible. But people who make use of this information should realize how it comes to be. We collect information from as many sources as we can, from freinds, tips from people all over the city, our personal experiences, and occasionally organizations such as acid rescue. There is no guarantee on any of this information, we only rarely get lab results (if anyone knows where we could please let us know) but the stuff we print is as accurate as we can determine from as many reports as we can get. Although stray tips and information from people we dont know is not used, it should be realized that not everything is what the guy youre buying from says it is. KNOW THY DEALER.

Weed:

Mexican; there's a fair amount of good, not too clean stuff around-$120/lb.-15/oz.

Michmacaun; dynamite grass-even a high price $200/lb.-20/oz.

Colombian; supergrass- on the way - expensive

Hash: Red lebanese and green Morracan- both fairly good quality and both about$85/oz.-$5/gm.

Primo; this stuff is black, opiated, and just arriving.

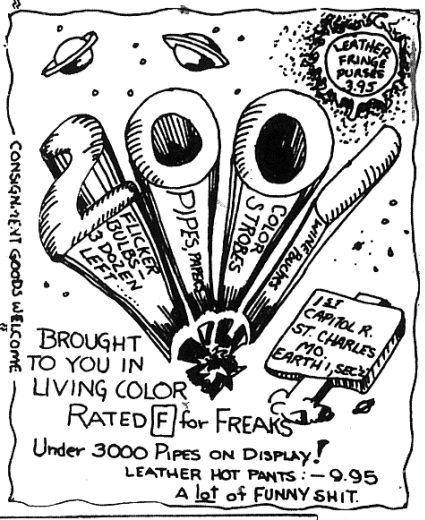
Psychedelics: Blue mesc.(oranic?)-tab, smooth, mild visual.

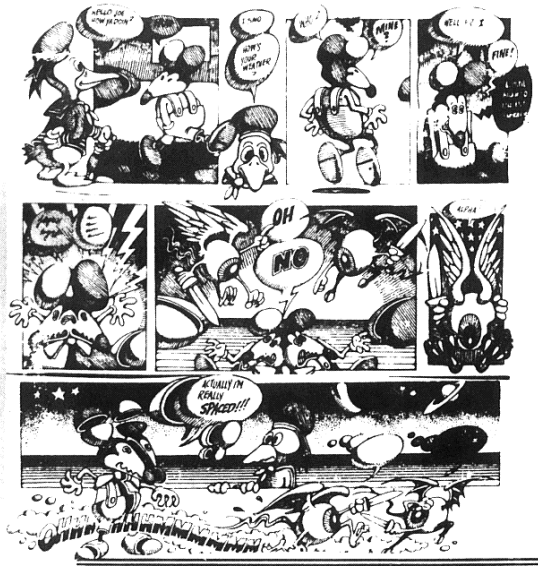
Grey Thunder; tab, not wery smooth, cut with something-maybe speed.

Orange wedge; round tab with slit, reports of very powerful-not sure what it is though.

Purple microdot; bad reports, lot of speed

Mescaline; organic, brown,fine stuff at $85/oz-1.50/hit and still here is Nb. 1, (real THC) $25/gram-one hit stuff.





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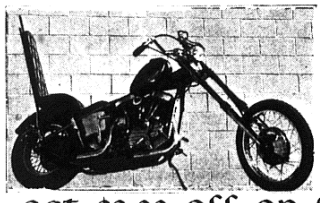

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We want to make it easier for hawkers, so now people can buy 20 or more papers for 12½ cents each (no returns) to sell on the street, to friends, at concerts, in the park, and etc.

For papers on credit, you folk can still truck on over to our office (554 Limit) though its 15 cents per paper that way.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of the Outlaw, we ran an ad for ABC Chopper Shop which contained an incorrect price for custom chrome springers. The correct price appears in the ad in this issue. The mistake was our fault, and we apologize.

YE·OLDE·HEAD·SHOP

FOR·ALL·YE·OLD·HEADS

11314

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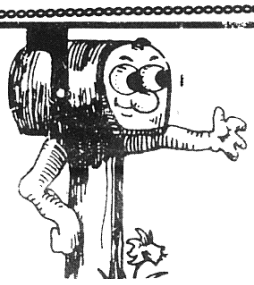

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CLASSLESSFIED-FREE ADS

[illegible] Birthday, Mom! Much [illegible]

Vacation for Social Change [illegible] military [illegible] organizer needed to work in Ft. Leonard Wood area. Job involves explaining discharges and rights to GPs, providing off-post meeting place and doing referrals. Must be willing to make a committment of at least six months. Military or counseling experience helpful, but will train. Expenses provided. Contact Dennis at AFSC, 862-8070.

For sale. Kustom electric guitar, fine sound, really gaudy and brand new. $200. 863–7106, Dave.

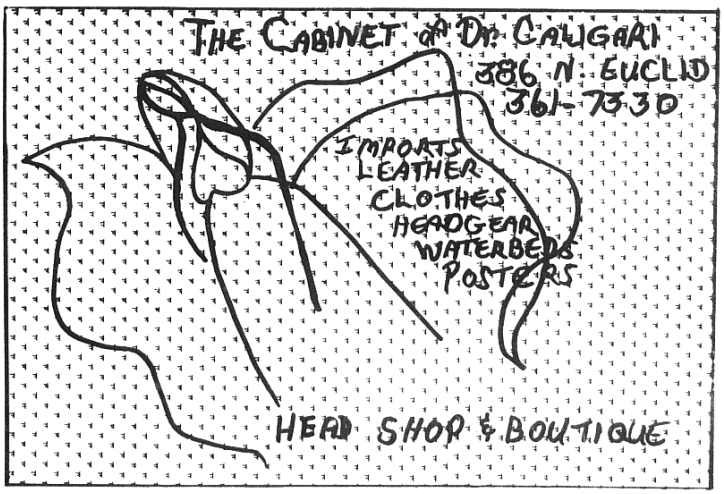
Trying to sell a lot of things–tape recorder, cassette recorder, records, crafts work, and many other things which we can't think of right now. We are selling at reasonable prices or will trade for something you may have. Call 863–3568.

Wanted: we need a desk withdrawers and a filing cabinet for the food co-op in U. City. Come to 554 Limit or call 862–2747 or 721–3170.

Got some clothes lying around that you're a little tired of? Someone else might dig on 'em. Call us at the Hidden Grok and we'll give you a little spare change for 'em. 432–6171

Used, portable Philco stereo for sale. $30. three years old and in good condition. Recently cleaned and inspected. Cari Dale at 863–3343.

We're interested in forming a hearse club. Limosines and hearses only. If you got your head together, could be a lot of fun. Call 1–724–9717 and ask for Weird Harold or Wild Bill.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CHILD LABOR

CHEAP COST: BY LOW SELL HIGH

(Note: this story is taken straight from the Wall Street Journal. The tone and content almost sound like some of the best muckraking that is done in underground radical publications, so its pretty surprising at first to think of this article appearing in the Wall Street Journal. But the Wall Street Journal actually prints dozens of such stories – stories that tell the truth about life in America. The catch is that the Journal isn't read by ordinary Americans; it's read by businessmen and politicians who need to know the hard facts.)

Times are tough and some companies are turning to an effective cost-cutting device. It's called child labor.

Congress outlawed the use of children in factories slaughterhouses and other dangerous places more than 30 years ago. Yet, today violations seem to be increasing, a trend some observers attribute to tight profit margens and the soft economy. Some abuses smack of a nearly forgotten era when half-naked waifs worked 12 hour shifts in sweatshops, steel mills and coal mines. Consider:

--A Maine log-driving company was found to be using 33 underage youths, some as young as 14, to roll logs down the Knnebec and Dead rivers. The boys said they took the job after they were told to falsify their ages.

--A Southern tobacco farm was discovered employing 28 children in what nearly amounted to an ourdoor oven. Aged 7 to 15, the children were missing school to work in the field beneath cheesecloth canopies that cut off the air. The farmer had hired them because his tobacco rows were too cramped for adults or mules.

--A Detroit moter-restaurant was caught employing some 72 minors under 16 as dishwashers, laundry workers, maids and in other capacities. The children constituted roughly half the work force.

"The Labor Department's failure to really enforce the law and apply maximum penalties spurs many additional breaches," asys Nancy Duryea, director of youth projects for the American Friends Service Committee, which has been investigating the use of children on farms. A just-released AFSC report likens the current child-labor situation to that of the early 1900's.

No one keeps track of the youths injured or killed each year in jobs normally reserved for adults, but authorities agree the number is substantial. There are some machines that youngsters just can't safely operate, the authorities insist, and when they try the results often are disasterous.

Last year, for example, a 17-year-old youth was killed when he drove a fork-lift off a loading ramp. On another occasion, a 14-year-old boy employed by a Wauneta,Neb. cooperative was unloading a railroad car of powdered fertilizer. He jumped in to the fertilizer to to force it out the bottom of the car and was sucked under, suffocating before three other boys could rescue him. And in one hamburger stand last year, a boy suffered first and second-degree burns when he stepped into a pot of hot grease.

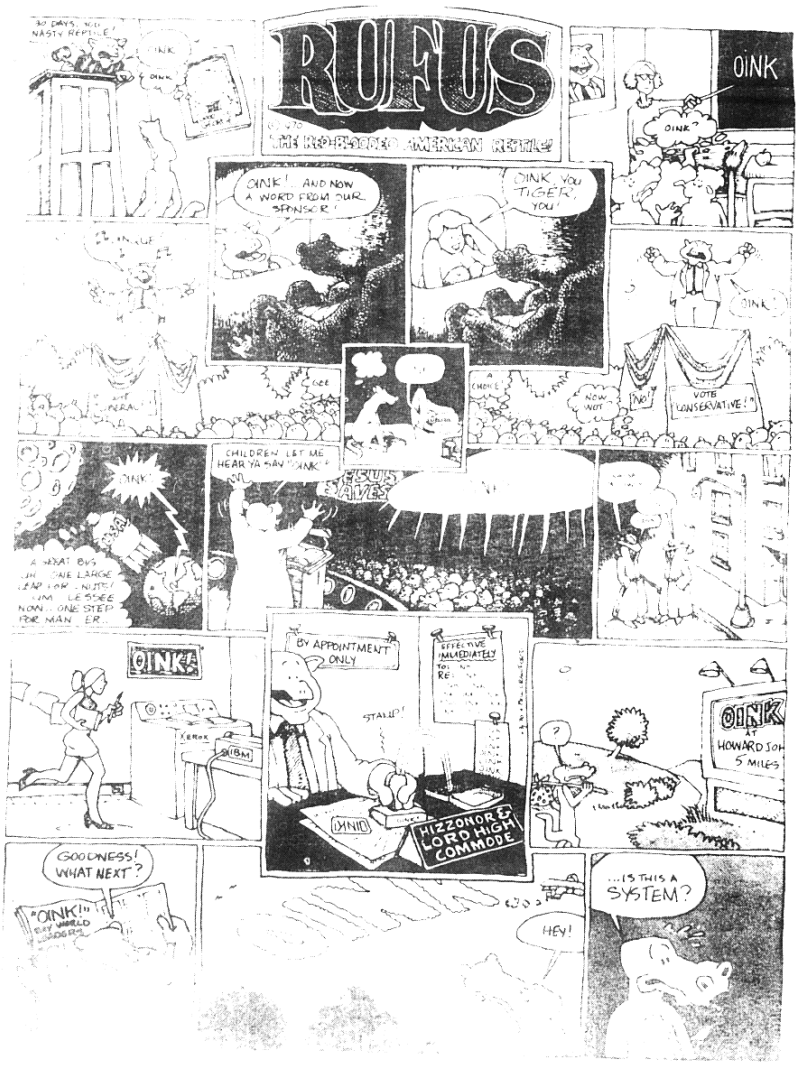
Hamburger stands are among those businesses that almost habitually employ underage workers, critics maintain. One Pennsylvanis-based chain was found last year to have 340 minors illegally working as carhops, counter attendants and other jobs at its 112 establishments in six states. Another chain had to pay $6,570 in back wages to its underage workers after 171 were found on its payroll. (As is often the case, the youths had agreed to work for less than the minimum wage).

For their part,, employers often insist that such violations are inadvertent, even well-intentioned. "Parents begged us to hire children so they would know where they were at night." says Ms. Rachel Koth, partner of Koth's Colonial House, a Detroit motel-restaurant that was cited late in 1969 for employing more than 70 minors. Ms. Koth says the violations were in ignorance of the law, but adds: "We thought the kids needed a break. Some 15-year-olds work harder than older youths because they know how lucky they are to have a job."

Violations are mounting on farms as well as in industry, the Labor Dept. reports. The law explicitly forbids the employment of minors under 16 on farms during school hours and at any time in farm operations declared by the government to be hazardous. Just the same, checks of 862 farms in fiscal 1970 turned up 498 that were employing youngsters illegally.

Youngsters risk more than their health in such operations, fret government compliance men. According to one Labor Dept. study, more than 50% of the young people found illegally employed on farms were in grades below normal for their ages. Hardest hit were migrant workers' children, who numbered more than one-half of all 14-year-olds last year found illegally employed on farms.

The American Friends Service Committee insists the problem actually is much worse. An AFSC field team, investigating seven counties in Maine and California last summer, found more underage workers on farms in one month than the Labor Dept. discovered on farms for all of fiscal 1970. Government figures "cannot be an accurate picture of child labor law violations" scoff the AFSC researchers in the recent report.



ADAM & EVE

Liggett and Meyers, the enormous tobacco conglomorate that introduced 'Eve' cigarettes for women last year, are ready to unleash the next step, 'Adam' cigarettes for men.

Their ad agency, J. Walter Thomson, is test-marketing 'Adam' in Salinas, Cal., Galesburg, Ill. and Pittsfield, Mass. A heavy saturation campaign is planned.

The cigarette is rolled in brown paper with a clear colored filtertip, while the package and carton will show 'a contemporary male portrait in three tones of brown.' The hype reads 'it won't make you more of a man. But then, you don't need to be.'

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL 71

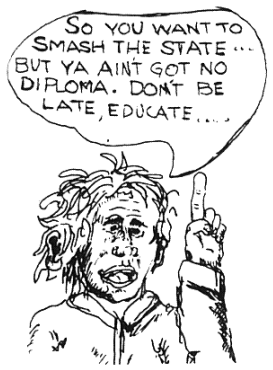
People's school is for learning. That's what we're all about. The kind of learning and sharing you do simply because you want to, not because of any outside pressure like grades, credits, and diplomas, free of age, sex or race limitations and free of charge. It's open to anyone who wants to join or organize a course on any subject.

Most courses start the 2nd week of October and last as long as the group decides. Try to attend the first meeting even if the time and/or location are inconvenient, or else contact the course organizer so he or she will know you're interested. Meeting times and places can be rearranged to everyone's convenience.

You are PS '71. We need your personal involvement and commitment to continue to keep the People's School growing.

With a little bit of help from our friends, a newsletter will be published monthly. Call 725-1548 and say you want to help and you'll be greeted with shouts of joy. Or come to our next general meeting on Sunday, October 17 at 12:00 pm, at 702 Eastgate in U. City.

If you would like to organize a course, or if you want to know more about PS 71, call 725-1548, 726-2746, or 863-6646. Or write Box 24113, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Nights are best to call.



PEOPLE'S MEDICINE call 535-3985

ECOLOGY BASICS call 863-0100, x4070

ORGANIC GARDENING call 727-3766 or 993-1485

MAKE BREAD call 534-4580 or 652-2260

POTLUCKING call 533-1248

LBS. UNLIMTED LIMITED call 352-3408

RUGBRAIDING call 721-5429

HOME APPLIANCE REPAIR call 644-4976

PICTURES (photo class) call 961-3669

BUILDING FOOD CO-OPS call 721-1146

RADICAL ECONOMICS call 862-0568

BUILDING A SOCIALIST AMERICA call 863-4288

WORKSHOP FOR RADICAL LIBERTARIANS call OL 2-3000, ext. 421

CHINESE REVOLUTION call 371-4171 or 647-3528

CYCLING call 962-3911

IRISH CATHOLICS AS AN ETHNIC GROUP call 721-6943

THE ART OF KARATE call 863-7106

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AS MODE OF KNOWING call 863-0100, x4988

MARTIN HEIDEGGER call 725-0248 or KDNA

GERMAN call 241-5149

BEGINNING SPANISH call 961-0753

BRIDGE FOR BEGINNERS call 725-6945

BLUEGRASS MUSIC call 725-0024

BEGINNING FOLK DANCE call 726-2399

A GLIMPSE OF WORLD UNITY call 652-7939 or 962-9314

BHAKTI YOGA call 367-1354

BLACK POETRY call 725-6945

TRADITIONAL BLACK & WHITE MUSIC call 862-8170 or 862-5448

CHESS call 725-6945

FILMS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE call 862-5544

SYNAPSE call 863-0100, x4070

LIVINGS(write catalog) call 727-7948 or 533-1248

IWW call 863-3127

THE LAW & YOU call 721-4333

INTRO TO PHILOSOPHY call 863-5665

BAHA'I-Faith for Modern Man call 652-7939 or 725-3351

SUNDAY ON ART HILL see brochure

CLAP 301 (VD) call 863-8785

Brochures may be picked up at the Outlaw office, the Peace Center, Left Bank Books and just generally around.

CHUCK BERRY

Chuck Berry didn't die when rock was taken over by white, English and American musicians. He lived on through acid rock (and a trumped-up jail sentence) and fortunately for us is still here to do his own banging, rhythmic, crudely poetic rock and roll music.

I've got no kick against modern jazz,
Unless they try to play it too darn fast.
And change the beauty of the melody,
Until they sound just like a symphony.
That's why I go for that rock'n'roll music
Any old way you choose it.
It's got a back beat, you can't lose it,
Any old time you use it.
It's gotta be rock'n'roll music
If you wanna dance with me.

Born in the St. Louis ghetto, Chuck Berry emerged with his first major hit, "Maybelline", in 1955. His combination of rhythm and blues and country and western became what Alan Freed dubbed rock'n'roll. If Berry had been white his career probably would have been as awesome as that of Elvis Presley, who started at the same time with the same blend of music. But the fact that the white world still could not accept black entertainers confined him to the r & b charts and also produced trouble between him and John Law, who put him away at the height of his career.

The songs that Berry wrote show their influence in many other artists' work – a heavy guitar intro was his invention. Some of his finest music, "Roll Over Beethoven", "School Days", "Rock and Roll Music", "Johnny B. Goode", and "Sweet Little Sixteen" was recorded by the Beatles in 1964 and 1965. Their "Back in the U.S.S.R." is a take-off on Berry's "Back in the U.S.A.".

The Rolling Stones have openly acknowledged their debt to Chuck Berry and a song like Bob Dylan's "Subterranean Homesick Blues" obviously is indebted to "Too Much Monkey Business" (from 1957). Even the Beach Boys' first major hit, "Surfin' U.S.A.", was written by Chuck Berry.

It's not just that rock'n'roll, or those of us who dig on rock as being part of our culture, owe a lot to Chuck Berry; but that he is still here, still doing honest driving sounds – music to jump by and words to relate to.

WINTER SQUASH

These are of many colors and shapes and remain on the market from fall to early spring. Except for butternut, they have hard-shelled skins.

Choose the others for their hard rinds. Avoid winter squash with watery spots which indicate decay.

Unless you bake them whole, remove the seeds and stringy portions. Peel and cut into small pieces. They need from 10 to 45 minutes of cooking.

Because squash is so black in flavor, it can stand a good deal of "doctoring" and is ideal for stuffing. Cut small squash into boats and fill. To stuff a whole squash, cut off the ends, core the center and, after stuffing, secure the ends with toothpick closures. Use any desired recipe for stuffing as squash is quite versatile. Later in the fall, we will feature recipes for pumpkin, the most well-known of the winter squash.

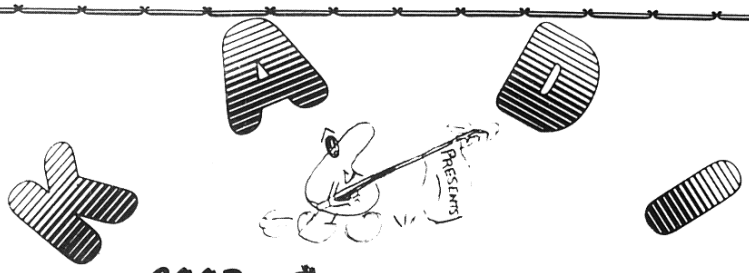
Acorn or butternut squash, the small varieties, may be treated like baking potatoes. Bake at least 1 to 1½ hours. The smaller baked winter squashes make attractive cases for creamed spinach, ham or other cream sauce, or buttered vegetables. Serve garnished with pimento strips.

MASHED WINTER SQUASH

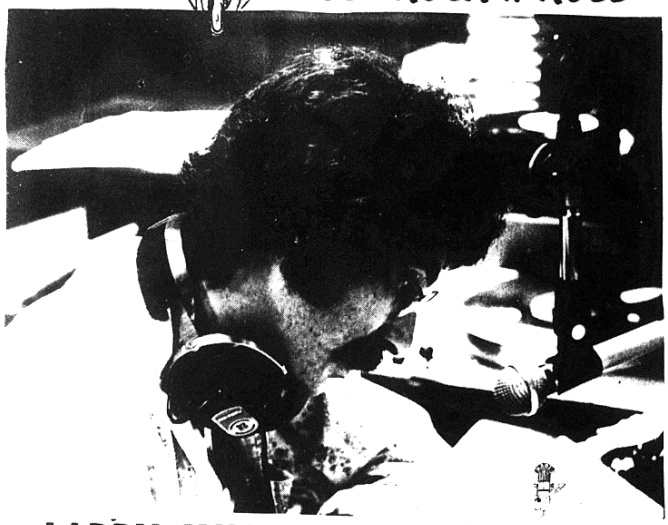
Preheat oven to 375 degrees Fahrenheit.
Scrub a 3 to 4 lb. Hubbard or other winter squash.
Place it on a rack and bake it until it can be pierced easily with a toothpick. Cut it in halves, remove the seeds. Peel the squash and mash the pulp. Add the following for every cup of squash:

1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1/8 teaspoon ginger

Beat this well with enough warm cream or orange juice to make it a good consistency. Place it in a serving dish or a pie.



GOOD OL' ROCK'n'ROLL



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WALKABOUT

directed by Nicolas Roeg

W[illegible] heavy indictment of white western [illegible]. The movie comes to the opposite [illegible] "Lord of the Flies," in which young English boys become "savages" when stripped of their [illegible] when they are stranded in the "wilderness."

Here everything is redefined. The "wilderness" is alive with life. The "savage" is naked, free, killing to eat (understanding life-death) part of the environment he lives in. White culture is seen as uptight, ridiculous, keeping us away from what is really important--nature and each other. [illegible] (All white people in this movie are alienated and uncomfortable unless they dominate their environment.

The movie opens with shots of white plastic Australia (America Europe)--classrooms where kids sit up straight at pools by the river (the river is too polluted to swim in) trees kept as pets in parks. The hatred of all that is natural and good defines the context of the movie when the white martini-drinkingsuccessfulgeologist father, screwed up, despairing tries to kill his own children. (He does kill himself).

This movie does not claim or attempt subtlety. Its contrasts between the English and Aboriginal are black and white. White English children wear starched uncomfortable clothing (stockings and high heels and garter belts)-the Aborigine is naked and barefoot; the English eat out of cans (imported Howard Johnson food)-the Aborigine kills and eats fresh meat; the English are repulsed by the kangaroo entrails--the Aborigine cleans the animal with his mouth. The Aborigine paints beautiful psychedelic animals with self-made paints, while the children complain they don't have crayons to draw a picture of a house. English men ogle and peek at cleavage while the Aborigines are at home with their nude bodies. The English use untamed indiscriminate killing machines--the Aborigine kills close with a spear.

The Aborigine is (inevitably) destroyed. His home (the desert, the "wilderness," the animals) will inevitably be destroyed by the white death machine.

The movie really has no new ideas. Nor does it leave us with much. The noble savage, the integrated man/woman versus the alienated man/woman. But it works: Leaving the movie, we enter the movie. Our uncomfortable clothes, our shitfood hamburgers (we have no idea what the live animal looks like or even what kind it is), our complete disinterest at the other 200 people leaving the movie, our risking our lives (driving 60 miles per hour) to beat the green arrow or pass a corvette. We are western man/woman. We do eat off plates. We don't kill to eat nor understand killing in a healthy way. We can never be like the Aborigine.

The movie fails to offer any hope for white culture.

The indictment is a general one. [illegible] picture for youth. (The younger boy with [illegible] conditioning began to communicate and [illegible]) White youth (Blacks know much more already as they've had to survive) are beginning to see their mechanicaldeathe uninterpretable[illegible]dream. Although products of it, we are struggling to be urban aborigines. Health food, bicycles, organic farming, sexuality, seeing our own struggle tied to Black people's, working people's, and each other's. Our survival (like the Aborigine's) depends on smashing that same whitemachine. The tone of the movie is despair. Because of that "The Walkabout" doesn't really help.

from the Great Speckled Bird

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Outlaws

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Postbellum 20 S Florissant
2001 2001 First Capitol Drive
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St. Louis Stereo 2312 N Hiway 140
St. Louis Stereo 313 Droste Rd
Glad Rags Cross Keys Mall, N Hiway 140
Spider & Mr Moke's 8848 St Charles Rock Rd
Poor Richards 7747 N Lindberg
Afro-American Art Arama 4500 Natural Bridge
Wicked Flame 9761 St Charles Rock Rd
Viscount Records Northwest Plaza

SOUTH
Foxmoor 68 South County Mall
KSHE Radio 9434 Watson Rd
Boxer's 2738 Cherokee
The Purple Turtle 5417 Hampton
Ye Olde Head Shop 11314 Gravois
ABC Chopper Shop 4229 Manchester
SouthSide Music 2818 Cherokee
The General Store 4521 S Kingshighway
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Clothes Closet Big Bend & Lockwood
Lower Half 1057 S Brentwood
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Jimmy-Hill Music Center 8531 Olive St Rd
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EAST
American Eagle 117 S Church, Belleville
Apocalypse 6 N Church, Belleville
Pant Pit 106 East Vandalia, Edwardsville
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[illegible]

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Student Union, S.I.U., Edwardsville

Advance Tickets — $2.50
At The Door — $3.50

CALENDER

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
"The Crucible"; Loretto-Hilton theater; $2; 8 pm
Student mobe meeting; 209 Brady Commons, UMSL; 7:30 pm
"Citizen Kane"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL;free; 8:00pm
War/Peace Spotlight; KDNA (102.5 FM); 8:45pm

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30
Santana; St. Louis Arena; 7:30 pm
"October" (Eisenstein) and "Mother" (Pudorkan); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30pm
"The Crucible"; see 9/29

FRIDAY, OCTOBER1
1949, Victory of the Chinese Revolution.
"Trash" (Warhol); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 + 9:30pm
"Heart is a Lonely Hunter"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75;midnight
"Zabruskie Point"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL;$1.50; 7:30+9:45pm
"The Crucible"; see 9/29; also 2pm
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2
1800, Nat Turner born.
Free all political prisoners, demonstration at Springfield penitentiary (call 535-2720)
Peace Action Coalition Conference at U. of Mo., Columbia
"Trash"; see 10/1
music of India; KDNA all day
"Zabriskie Point"; see 10/1; 8pm
Saturday Night Leftovers; Fontbonne College cafeteria; donation; 9pm
"The Crucible"; see 9/29
live bluegrass music; Soulard Market (9th+Lafayette); FREE; 2-7pm
United Front rally; Sheldon Memorial (3648 Washington); 3pm
3 Dog Night; Kiel Auditorium

SUNDAY, October 3
Johnny River, with Jonathon Round; Factory; 4 to 7 pm;
"Sculpture in Dance"; performance with Katherine Dunbar; City Art Museum; free; 3pm
Bee Gees; Kiel Auditorium
"Black Orpheus"; Brown Hall, WU; $.75; 2:30pm
music of India;KDNA; all day
"The Crucible"; see 9/29

MONDAY, October 4
1877, Pancho Villa born.
1970, Janis Joplin died.
Superstar; Factory
"Basic Training" (film documentary on the army by Emmy Award winner Wiseman); KETC (ch.9); 7pm
Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression;3648 Washington; 7:30pm
gay liberation meeting; 600 N. Euclid (Trinity Church); 8pm
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5
1789, Declaration of the Rights of Man.
Superstar; Factory
"Mad Love"; Wohl Center, WU; free; 8pm
"Gold Rush" (Chaplin); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7pm
"King Kong"; Library, Florissant Valley CC; free; 7:30pm

WEDNESDAY,OCTOBER 6
farmworkers (UFWOC) nat. rep. talk Graham Chapel, WU;free; 8pm
War/peace Spotlight; see 9/29
"Young Mark Twain"; Loretto- Hilton theater;$2; 10:30am+1:30pm
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7
1879, Joe Hill born
open meeting to talk about the Outlaw; 554 Limit; 7:30pm
"The Pound" (Downing); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30+9:30pm
Moody Blues; Arena; 8pm
"Ugly American"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park CC;$.75; 2pm
Vietnam Veterans Against the War meeting; Peace Center, 6244 Delmar; 7:30pm"Young Mark Twain"; see 10/6

FRIDAY, October 8
1969, Chicago, Weathermen "bring the war home", Days of Rage.
"Where's Poppa?"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Bonnie & Clyde"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"The Loves of a Blonde"; Brown Hall,WU; $.75 , 8:15pm
"Belle de Jour"; Life Science Bldg.; UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45 pm
"Young Mark Twain"; see 10/6

SATURDAY, October 9
"Where's Poppa?"; see 10/8
"Belle de Jour"; see 10/8
"Young Mark Twain"; see 10/6
United Front rally; see 10/2
Saturday Night Leftovers; see 10/2

SUNDAY, October 10
1967, Che Guevara murdered by CIA.
panel discussion & movies with Vietnam Vets Against the War; Wohl Center, WU; FREE 7:30 pm
"The Loves of a Blonde"; see 10/8; 2:30 pm
taped interview with Mimi & Richard Farina; KDNA; 4 pm

MONDAY, October 11
Julian Bond speaking; Busch Center, St. Louis U.; $1.50; 8 pm
Coalition meeting; see 10/4
gay liberation meeting; see 10/4
chamber music concert (with St. Louis Symphony members); Steinberg Hall, WU; FREE, 8 pm

TUESDAY, October 12
1492, Indians discover Columbus
"Good Earth"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE, 8 pm
"Cool Hand Luke"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C. C.; $.75; 2 pm
"Blind Husbands" (von Stroheim); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
"Nazarim" (Bunuel); Library, Florissant Valley C. C., FREE; 7:30 pm

WEDNESDAY, October 13
1843, B'nai B'rith founded.
moratorium against "business as usual"; rally at welfare office, 627 N. Euclid, 11 am - 1 pm
"Anedee, Ou Comment S'en Debarrasser" (Ionesco play in French); Loretto-Hilton Theater; $3; 8:30 pm
Allman Brothers; Kiel Auditorium
War/Peace Spotlight; see 9/29

THURSDAY, October 14
Fleetwood Mac; Factory
"The Children of Maxim Gorky" (Donskoi); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 8 pm
"Canterbury Tales (play); 3642 Lindell; $2; 8 pm

FRIDAY, October 15
"Fellini's Satyricon"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 10 pm
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/14
Van Morrison at the Fillmore; KDNA; 8 pm
"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C. C.; $1; 8:30 pm
"The Sterile Cuckoo"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45 pm

SATURDAY, October 16
1859, John Brown, with 21 comrades, attacked Harper's Ferry arsenal
Chuck Berry; Francis Fieldhouse, WU; 8 pm
"Fellini's Satyricon"; see 10/15
"Bullitt; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/14
"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown"; see 10/15
"The Sterile Cuckoo"; see 10/15
CAMELOT gala dinner & auction; Union Station; $50.00(?); 6:30 pm
United Front rally; see 10/2
Saturday Night Leftovers; see 10/2

SUNDAY, October 17
1899, Mark Twain leads Anti-Imperialist League in denouncing U. S. acquisition of Spanish territories
tape by Baba Ram Das; KDNA; 4 pm
"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown"; see 10/15; 3 pm
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/14

MONDAY, October 18
"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown"; see 10/15
Coalition meeting; see 10/4
gay liberation meeting; see 10/4

TUESDAY, October 19
"When Comedy Was King" (1890's films); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
"10 Days That Shook the World" (Eisenstein); Library, Florissant Valley C. C.; FREE; 7:30 pm
film (1930s), to be announced; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 pm

WEDNESDAY, October 20
"School for Scandal" (play); Florissant Valley C. C.; $1; 1 pm
War/Peace Spotlight; see 9/29
W. U. Laboratory Theatre production; call 727-3150 (FREE)

THURSDAY, October 21
1967, mass anti-war demonstration at Pentagon
Black Sabbath, Edgar Winter & White Trash, Sweathog; Arena Annex
"School for Scandal"; see 10/20; 8:30 pm
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; Brown Hall, WU; $1 students, $2 others; 8 pm
Frank Zappa & Mothers of Invention; Fox Theater
"Raven's End" (Bo Widerberg); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/14
"A Man Called Horse"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C. C.; $.75, 2 pm

FRIDAY, October 22
1919, Doris Lessing born.
1934, Pretty Boy Floyd killed.
"School for Scandal"; see 10/20; 8:30 pm
"Yellow Submarine"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Giant"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"Canterbury Tales"; see 10/14
"A Streetcar Named Desire"; see 10/21
"Z"; Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 10 pm

CHECKIN' IT OUT.....

KADI, 96.5 FM, plays only requests between 6 pm Friday and midnite Sunday every weekend – so call 'em up and say what you want.

The City Art Museum is still showing the Tishman collection of African Art. This is probably the best collection of its kind anywhere. Anyone interested in the roots of modern art, folk art or African culture should definitely not miss this show. Wed. through Sun. it costs $1 but on Tues. (from 2:30–9:30 pm) it is FREE. The exhibit is closing on Oct. 17.

KETC-TV, ch. 9, has some good shows coming up.

Silkscreens by Coritta Kent will be shown at Busch Center, St. Louis U. Oct. 4–21. It's FREE, and the exhibit is open from 9 am to 11 pm.

Outlaw Helpful Hint of the Issue: If all else fails to rid your apartment of cockroaches, adopt a toad as a pet. Also, hedgeapples, when split open and left around, keep away all sorts of insects effectively.

phone numbers to know & tell

Abortion Counseling	388-0310
Acid Rescue	645-2900
AFSC	862-8070
Angela Davis Defense Comm.	533-6803
Black Artists Group	535-3906
East St. Louis–St. Louis Community Center (Black Panther Party)	271-3254
Community Center (Delmar Loop)	
Day Care	725-5302, 862-8017
Health Clinic	726-5563
Food Co-op	862-2747
Environmental Response	863-0100,ext.40
Farmworkers Boycott	53[illegible]720
High School Liberation Front	832-5978
KADI	968-1900
KDNA	652-2260
KSHE	638-4444
Learning Resources Exchange	367-4458
Legal Aid	652-9581
Medical Comm. for Human Rights	863-6796
Military Counseling	862-8070
National Welfare Rights Org.	421-2579
OUTLAW	721-3170
Peace Center	862-5735, 725-3209
People's Info. Center	534-3446
Planned Parenthood	361-6360
Poison Control: Memorial Hosp.	865-4000
St. Louis Children's Hosp.	867-6880
Street Revival	726-2318
Switchboard	652-2260
Temperature & time	321-2525
United Front	361-2142
Vietnam Vets Against the War	862-5375
Welfare Coalition	862-6637
Women's Center	231-2330
Women's Liberation rap groups	652-9993
Youth Emergency Service	727-6294

GET HIGH ON

SPORTS

The white middle aged gentlemen who run the powerful National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) are presently sponsoring a nationwide anti-drug campaign under the motto, "Get High on Sports, not Drugs". They have sent teams of muscular athletes and crewcut coaches around to visit playgrounds, Rotary Clubs, high schools and colleges all across the country to sound the drum about the evils of drugs.

The evidence suggests that men like Walter Byers, Executive Director of the NCAA, are worried far more about pot smoking hippies than about drug abuse which is rampant in college athletics and indeed at nearly all levels of athletic competition in our society today. But instead of cleaning their own house, they are spending time and money pushing their slogans and coercing frightened American parents into the belief that, if they could just get Johnny to cut his hair and turn out for his school's football team, he would be in safe hands.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Coaches have not, of course, been turning athletes on to pot or maintaining them with heroin. But they have been feeding them anabolic steroids, amphetamines, muscle relaxers, tranquilizers, painkillers, and almost any other drug believed to aid athletic performance. Even an athletic idol like Bill Toomey recently admitted to using drugs to aid his performance in winning the gold medal in the decathlon at the Mexico City Olympics. Toomey, who comes across like Mr. Clean on CBS telecasts of AAU track meets, claims that he swore off drugs before the 1968 Olympics, but then reluctantly returned to them when he arrived in Mexico City intent on winning a gold medal and saw scores of top athletes from all over the world popping pills and getting injections. It was a dilemma. "I didn't take them to get ahead of anyone," he says, "I took them just to stay even."

Nor was Toomey the only [illegible] Olympic [illegible] track and [illegible] according to [illegible] active [illegible] Mexico City, [illegible] team was using [illegible] effects are as yet [illegible]

during the Pre-Olympic high altitude training at South Lake Tahoe in 1968. Most of the athletes were taking this male hormone drug orally to increase size and power, but some athletes had their own hypodermic syringes and were giving themselves injections.

Athletes and coaches in Mexico City seldom concern themselves with debating the morality or propriety of taking drugs. In fact, the only debates about drugs that I heard while covering the Games were over which drugs were most effective and about what kind of amphetamines could go undetected in the tests Olympic officials required athletes to take at the conclusion of their competition.

Track and field is certainly not the only sport where drug usage is common and recent revelations about drug abuse in sports (i.e. Dave Meggyesy's *Out of their league)* have hardly diminished the problem. Although the kinds and the quantities used vary from sport to sport, there is probably no kind of highly athletic activity where drugs aren't used. The one sport which uses the greatest variety is football-particularly professional-although the practice often extends all the way down to high school and below. I recently was told by a shocked and disgusted parent how the star quarterback on his son's pre-teen Pop Warner League was given three injections of a painkiller so he could play in the "championship" game on an injured knee.

If it has come to the point where the athletes are taking over the prescription and pushing of drugs, it was not always so. The University of California is a good example of how it was not athletes, but the coaches and team physicians, who first introduced the regular use of drugs such as steroids into the athletic program. When Jim Calkins, the co-captain of the 1969 UC football team, came to Berkeley from a San Diego area junior college, the Cal coaching staff decided that he needed to gain about 20 or 30 pounds in order to play tight end. The coaching staff sent Calkins to the team physician who put him on steroids [illegible]

NOT DRUGS

Athletes using steroids have experienced changes in beard growth, depth of voice, sex drive and have had other glandular reactions inc[illegible]ng testicular atrophy, liver damage, edema and now some physicians fear their use increases the chances for cancer of the prostate.

The use of drugs in the athletic program of big-time West Coast football schools is certainly not limited to Cal. At Stanford, a starting player on their 1971 Rose Bowl championship team has talked about how he and many of his teammates were using amphetamines, not only for games, but also for daily practice sessions. And Steve McConnell, a former middle linebacker for the perennial powerhouse, the University of Sothern California, told me that the use of steroids and amphetamines were taken for granted at his school as the *rule* rather than the exception.

Drug use is becomming so widespread that even some people in the ranks of hitherto defensive sports establishment are beginning to speak out in alarm. "Today it's a great rarity for someone to achieve athletic success who doesn't take drugs," says Tom Ecker, a respected coach who has authored six books on athletics. Ecker recently told a sportswriter, "I normally assume that the winner of a sports contest is the one with a better pharmacist than his opponent. In order to be in sports in the future it seems inconceivable that you could hold your own without drugs."

The NCAA will, for the time being, get a lot of mileage in Middle America with their "Get High on Sports, Not Drugs" motto. Their anti-drug campaign will in fact be played up prominently this fall an ABC's televised college game of the week. In the meantime, drug abuse among college athletes [illegible]